P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,912—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th April,
M. L. CHINA	7969	T. S. Angus	21st "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7907	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7508	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	26th "
M.L. SOBRAON	7340	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5354	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leedon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,220	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Kamelberger	4,146	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	4,251	18th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,250	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

ST AM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			25th May, 1900

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd April 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 2nd May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th April, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Gutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 19th April, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 13th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 17th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th April, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,655	E. Pizzarello	26th April.
" Don. BALDUINO	4,580	C. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 21st April, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

WANTED.

WANTED

A GOOD CLERK for the Office of the Executive Engineer Nasik, on the Famine Establishment. He must have a fair knowledge of English, and write a good legible hand. Salary Rs. 30 PER MENSEM, and usual travelling allowance while away from head quarters.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, hould reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

WANTED

A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN on the non-pensionable establishment for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik. He must be able to trace neatly and rapidly to prepare detailed drawings from rough sketches and to estimate correctly. Salary Rs. 60 PER MENSEM.

2 An OVERSEER on Rs. 60 PER MENSEM plus the usual travelling allowance. Must be able to level and survey, and have passed the L. C. E. Examination.

Applications accompanied by Copies of Testimonials, should reach the Executive Engineer before the 20th instant.

Sd. W. L. CAMERON,
Executive Engineer, Nasik District.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUERNHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	24 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

SAUTERNES.
VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

CLARETS. BURGUNDIES.
NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	"	"	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	"	"	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,
in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.
GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
80 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUN METAL GOODS.
PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT,
SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRINKING WATER
should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of
KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS.
which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium.
Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 12 0	PEKOE	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 4 0	SOUCHONG	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
38, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS. The same will be discharged in the stream and will be landed at the Carnac Bunder and Malet Bunder.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS to ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite CLOCK TOWER.

ASQUITH & LORD,
Tailors and Shirt Specialist.

CAPE TOWN AFRICA.

MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Agents have the pleasure to announce that a BRANCH of their BUSINESS has been OPENED as above where all the branches of our various business will be conducted.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
MARINE SURVEYOR.

WANTED a well qualified MARINE SURVEYOR. Apply in writing, stating age, previous experience, pay required, and giving references, to CHIEF ENGINEER, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

10th April, 1900.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1899

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager, Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.,
Bombay, 14th April, 1900.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has APPOINTED MONDAY, 30th April, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for a Member to represent the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, who has resigned on proceeding to Europe.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. on that day.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th April, 1900.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85 Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 23-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing, Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

RECEIVED Keyless Lever Watches by H. J. Cooper of London.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

STABLES TO LET.—Roomy, well-ventilated stabling for 14 horses, to be let, close to the Poona Race-course. Part will be let if all not required. Apply to HONY. SECY, Poona and Kirkee Hunt, Government House, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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WANTED,—OLD BOOKS on INDIA and the EAST. Scarce Oriental Works are much appreciated. Send list with reasonable prices to J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE to the highest bidder (to be labelled as if his own) 20,000 lbs., of the TEA to be produced, in this years' CROPS) by the very finest garden in the Kangra Valley. Very early applications imperative, because this years' Crops will be superlative. Address No "21," care of this Paper.

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL.
Manager.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 5 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay 1st February, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
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EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

---

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

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A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road Apply.

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32......	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow......	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32......	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32......	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32................	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson............	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy............	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle................	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
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"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner......	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 8
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
12, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey white and colored piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand table, book and hat stands. etc.

2 ebony and mahogany cottage pianofortes.

1 Brand new superior burr walnut cottage piano, with panel and feet front, bracket truss, iron frame and bronzed pin plate, seven octave, trichord throughout, check action, folding desk to top door, a very superior instrument.

1 S. B. Winchester repeating rifle.
1 D. B. B. L. gun by Williams and Adams, in leather case,
1 D. B. B. L. pin fire gun in case, with implements by D. Janson.
1 D. B. pin fire gun by Madeley, London, in case.
The property of the late Clement Poole, Esqr.—
1 Invalid's chair made by John Roberts with poles.

By order of Madhowdass Morarjee and on account and at the risk of Bhut Harishunker Mayashunker, ex s. s. Clan Graham.

Lot No. 5656, 5675, 20 cases each 150 pieces white mulls 20 yds Nos. 1292, 1294, 1296.

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles of "Simplex" and other makers.

1 second-hand victoria in good order.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second hand pony cart.
1 second hand double seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. and THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing office and bed-room furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, and others, rich crockery and glassware, platedware, mahogany semi-grand piano by Ernst Kaps (imported by Soundy and Co)., iron framed grand ebonized cottage piano nearly new English clock strikes hour and half hour by John Walker, London, air guns in case, handsome open phaeton by Lawrence, cyclist quarter plate, hand camera, lady's bicycle, "Royal Progress," rich table ornaments, oleographs and water colours, windproof lamps, Persian carpets, English made side saddle, a large collection of choice garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of the late F. W. STEVENS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The carriage and side saddle will be sold at 3 p.m., on the first day and garden at 4 p.m., on the second day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

On FRIDAY the 20th Inst., and the following day at 2 p.m. each day Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo street opposite the old Secretariat by order of the concerned, the remaining stock in trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of woollen, cotton and merino ladies and gents' socks and stockings, guernseys, hats neckties, shirts, steel trunks, hat boxes, buttons, boots and shoes, ready made Woollen and white sleeping suits, embroidered table covers, blankets, gladstone bag, sliding glass door cupboards, show cases, sewing machine on stand etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Balkisondass Thakerdass, and on account and at the risk of Multani Tarachund Sevakram and Satumull Vurlumlani, the following bundles of pearls, viz:—

1 bundle white golvo.
1 bundle button pearls.
5 bundles small pearls.
1 bundle blue pearls.
1 bundle yellow blue pearls.
1 bundle blue pearls.
1 bundle yellowish golvo.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1 Grant Building Lower Colaba the valuable, and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, wind proof lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, cooking stove, etc., the property of R. H. WHITBURN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Whitehouse, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Robert, Dewjee Canjee and others, also English made drawing room furniture, crockery and glassware, sweet toned up-right grand piano by Schonlein Berlin iirstrate artist's proof engravings, fancy curtains head checks, English carpet, wind proof lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of E. BOLLAM, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1900.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND, Established 30 Years.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the building materials of a bungalow at Camatipoora, Foras Road, standing on Bombay Tramway Company's land.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF YACHT.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

The 30-footer yacht "Kismet," built by Payne, England. Has won over half a dozen cups in Bombay and has won at Home many first and second prizes. Originally cost £300, bought for £150 and has been entirely re-rigged at a cost of £100 in 1896. She is a modern racing bulb cum fin keel yacht. Has ballast over 1 ton of lead on fin. The property of W. P. SYMMONDS, Esq., I.C.S. The yacht can be seen off Apollo Bunder.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household dining, drawing and bedroom furnitures by Wimbridge, and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, one walnutwood upright grand cottage piano by Rose and Co. (very little used) real Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, marble clock, Jail made coir matting, one handsome and light comfortable Victoria, with bay waler horse, sets of single harnesses, gram crushing machine, a large collection of choice and rare plants consisting of beautiful palms, crotons, Lillies, Bigonias, Rose etc., etc., the property of Lt. Col. H. D. Olivier R. E. Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SUIT No. 610 OF 1894.
Jan Mahomed Haji Abdsuttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abdruttar.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

Firstly.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 77, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (1), Streets Nos. 37-39-39 and 41, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the property of Seedick Haji Ebrahim, on the south by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east by a sweeper's passage, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ismael Hajee Oosman and Hajee Haroon Haji Adam.

Secondly.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 78, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (2), and Street, No. 35, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the property herein before firstly described, on the south by the property of Haji Hamed Haji Abdulla Nurani, on the west by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Ismail Haji Oosman and Haji Haroon Haji Adam.

LOT No. 2.—On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the western side of Kambeker Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, and new No. 8594. old Survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, new Survey No. 3823, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 72 and 73, and now under No. 71, Plate Nos. 30, 32 and 31, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and three ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Kambeker Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Khan Subedar Major, and on the south by the house of Bohra Gulam Husein Nulwalla, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Saleh Mahomed bin Haji Mahomed, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haridas Premji.

LOT No. 3.—On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or stable erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—Fronting on the north side thereof, that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road called or known by the name of Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla Street, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the public water passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Ali Mia Gowli, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 187, and was formerly in the occupation of Oomer Nuran'.

LOT No. 4.—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house built on the fazundari ground belonging to the Church of N. Sraie Esperanca, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Don Tod 2nd Row, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88, covered with tiles and built with chunam walls, containing by admeasurement 20-10 feet in breadth and forty-eight feet in length, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west by the public street, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Abdool Rahman bin Haji Fazul, and on or towards the south by the house of Syed Samsoodin bin Syed Ismail.

LOT No. 5.—On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, together with the tatti fences and sheds standing on the fazundari ground belonging to the said Ludhabai Ebrahim, situate lying and being in the Mandvie sub-district, assessed under No. 14, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Achoo and others, on the north by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the west by the property of Mia Haji Alladin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitaker, and on the south by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Purker belonging to the Jooma Musjid.

LOT No. 6.—On FRIDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house containing three apartments, covered with tiles and walls built with chunam and stones, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at a certain place called or known by the name of 2nd Koombharwada or Cross Road, thereon built, and standing in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 1361, 1361, 1362, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and which said premises contain by admeasurement in breadth from the north to the south twenty-eight feet and nine inches, and in length from the east to the west twenty-nine feet and six inches, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public 2nd Koombharwada Road, on or towards the west by the house of Nathoo Noor Mahomed, on or towards the north by the stable of Panachand Mowji, and on or towards the south by the passage in breadth two feet and nine inches of the said house, which is hereby bargained and sold, and the house of Maneckjee Casiba Tailor.

LOT No. 7.—On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the buildings standing thereon, situated on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and eighty-eight and eight-ninths square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by Fort Street, on or towards the south by the vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees, on or towards the east by Frere Road, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the occupation of the said trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480, and by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes under Ward A No. 1502, and Street No. 32, Frere Road, and 37, Mint Road, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the said trustees, and are now in the occupation of Haji Cassum Tar Mahomed.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the propery of the said Haji Abdulla Haji Abdsuttar, on or towards the south by the property of Haji Cassum Haji Mahomed, on or towards the east by the Frere Road and on or towards the west by the property of Jamnadas Jivandas, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of LandRevenue under No. 8480, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Haji Cassum Tar Mahomed and Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, Solicitors to the receiver.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by "Wimbridge and Roberts," also English-made drawing-room furniture, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany grand square piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome strong English built laodaulette by "Offord," a handsome strong brown waler horse, 1 Calcutta built cabriolette set of plated mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of the Hon'ble Justice H. J. PARSONS.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 16th April, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN VIEW of the approaching transfer of this Railway to the Secretary of State in Council of India, in terms of the original contract, it is hereby notified that the Register of Shareholders in India will be FINALLY CLOSED on and from the 14th April, 1900, for the purpose of making up the List of annuitants.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 12th April, 1900.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

IT is hereby announced that the Undersigned is APPOINTED the Local Secretary for the Pitman's Metropolitan School of London whose annual COMMERCIAL EXAMS. will be held in December, 1900, which will be on the standard of the 1st Class Certificates of the Society of Arts, and which are OPEN to all.

For full particulars apply to

SHAPOORJEE B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI begs to announce that his GRAIN CLEANING and CRUSHING FACTORY under the management of Mr. G. G. Craig will be OPENED on April 15th. Orders for Crushed Horse Food, Gram, Barley, Oats, etc., will receive prompt attention.

ADDRESS—SIRDAR OOMER JUMAL VUYANI, 126, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specified in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIN, Major, I. M. S., Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March 1900.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

THE HEAD OFFICES for the East, have THIS DAY, been REMOVED to The Old SECRETARIAT, Apollo Street, Bombay.

F. J. PARROTT, General Manager for East.

Bombay, March 31st, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th April, 1900, TRAINS will LEAVE the PRINCIPAL STATIONS at the following times:—

READ FROM THE TOP. / READ FROM THE BOTTOM.

Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	Mxd 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	Mxd 3rd Class.
20 30	7 40	22 25	D Poona ......A	5 0	20 28	10 25
1 38	14 26	5 36	D Wathur ..D	0 32	14 20	4 5
6 50	21 20	12-21A	D Miraj.........D	18 57	7 0	19 50
11 55	4 0		D Belgaum ...D	13 58	0 50	
16 44	10 2		D Dharwar....D	8 54	18 31	
Mixed Mail.				Mixed Mail.		
17 55	7 20		D Hubli ....D	7 55	17 25	
13 45	7 12		A Bangalore .D	11 27	19 48	

Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
13 55	7 5	D Guntakal .. A	6 0	17 45
22 28	11 51	D Dharmavaram ....D	2 34	13 25
5 30	21 27	A Bangalore .D	19 30	5 32
	1, 2, 3 Class			1, 2, 3 Class.
7 30	22 25	D Do. ....A	18 46	5 7
13 56	6 25	A Mysore.......D	11 55	20 46
Mixed Mail.			Mixed Mail	
16 43	7 0	D Do. ......A	11 17	20 27
17 45	8 2	A Nanjangud.D	9 45	18 55

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
18 0	7 35	D Hubli ....A	6 46	17 5
20 50	10 9	D Gadag ....D	4 27	14 55
0 42	13 49	D Hospet .....D	0 14	11 18
3 44	15 26	A Bellary........D	21 0	8 37
	1, 2, 3 Class.			1, 2, 3 Class.
3 59	16 36	D Do. ......A	20 40	8 25
6 11	18 3	A Guntakal.....D	18 35	6 55
7 25	...	D Do. ....A	17 31	—
10 37	...	D Kurnool Road... ...D	14 27	..
14 12	...	D Nandyal ...D	9 55	...
	3rd Class.			3rd Class.
7 15	10 43	D Guntur ....D	14 45	10 45
8 55	12 25	A Bejwada ...D	12 30	18 0

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
21 20	15 5	D Gadag ....A	23 32	9 12
3 0	19 30	D Bagalkot....D	16 54	3 26
9 10	3 10	D Bijapur.....D	12 45	21 0
13 17	7 20	A Hotgi ....D	8 36	16 14

Mixed Mial 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
7 6	21 0	D Miraj ....A	18 19	6 20
9 16	23 16	A Kolhapur. ..D	16 25	4 25

Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.	STATIONS.	Mixed Mail 1, 2, 3 Class.	Mixed 3rd Class.
20 42		D Birur..........A	4 30	
23 49		A Simoga.....D	0 45	

For further particulars please consult the Sheet Time Tables at Stations and the revised editions of the Company's Guide Book.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY.

Central Offices, Dhawar, 5th April, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO., BOMBAY, AGENTS FOR THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON.

Prices and Particular on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO., ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water 0-20a. Low water, 5-41m., 6-4a.
Banks closed, Easter Holidays.
Mr. J. L. Symons' Point to Point Races, Marole.

LORD SANDHURST'S STATUE.—At a meeting of the general committee of the Lord Sandhurst Memorial Fund held last week, it was resolved that the fund should now be closed. The total subscriptions amount to Rs. 28,973, out of which it was decided to have a statue executed in England and to place it in a prominent position in Bombay, the balance being devoted to some object to commemorate his Excellency's name.

ILLICIT SALE OF LIQUOR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, a tindal, named Wadia Bhudia, and a calasee named, Seeva Dhurma, were charged before Mr. Sanders Slater with having that day, at Bombay, sold liqour without license from the Collector of Bombay. At 6 o'clock that morning, the two accused were arrested at Mody Bunder on a charge of having sold two bottles of country liquor. Mr. Clerk, acting Assistant Collector of Abkari, stated the case for the prosecution. The first accused admitted the offence. The second accused said the first handed him one rupee to keep for him. The magistrate fined the first accused Rs. 100 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second was warned and discharged.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—The weather has been cyclonic this side for the past few days. On Sunday last, a terrific dust storm occurred at 3 p.m., accompanied by rain. The air was filled with dust. This state of things lasted up to 9 p.m. Again a hurricane of the similar character passed over last evening, when a smart rain fell at Wadhwan amounting to about 8 cents, sufficient to lay down the dust. There was a good deal of lightning also.—A goldsmith was stabbed by his caste-fellow in the affray that ensued. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.—Plague has made its appearance in Bhownugger, the authorities are straining every nerve to get rid of this unwelcome visitor.—The import of grain has much abated, and prices are stationary. However, kerosine oil fetches a very high price. We are having to pay Rs. 5 still for a box.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU CLERK.—At Sonapore Lane, on Friday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Hindu, named Shamrao Balkrishna, a clerk in the offices of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts. The deceased was about thirty-nine years old. He had been ailing for some time past and lately his malady had become worse than ever. On Friday morning, at about six o'clock, while his wife was engaged in the kitchen preparing "kanji" for him, she heard the noise of a fall. She at once ran up to the room, where she had left her husband, but found him missing. She then saw him lying unconscious on the road under the balcony of her room. He had a wound on the right side of the head, and died soon after he was removed to his room. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had committed suicide by jumping from the balcony of his house.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Pandurang Ramji was charged with the theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 48-13, belonging to one Cursetji Jamsetji and with having in his possession other stolen property, valued at Rs. 13, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The evidence showed that the complainant kept a liquor shop and was at present living in the Segregation Camp, at Connaught Road. On the morning of the 11th instant, at about three o'clock, the accused entered complainant's room in the camp by wrenching it open, and made off with silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 48-13. But before he could proceed much further a policeman met him, and on searching his person found him in possession of the ornaments. The accused, who had five previous convictions against him, was sentenced to two years and two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A NATIVE SOLDIER CONVICTED OF THEFT.—Gomnak Somnak, Private No. 2731, of the 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, was charged, on Saturday morning, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a silver neck ornament, belonging to another soldier of the Regiment. It appeared that at an early hour, on Saturday morning, the complainant and his two children were sleeping in the verandah behind a white sheet which had been put up as a screen. The accused brushed aside the screen on one side and removed the ornament from the neck of the child. An alarm was raised and the accused ran off, followed by the father of the child. A dog barred the accused's way, and he was seized by his pursuer. Mr. Nainteen, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said he had borne a good character in the Regiment for twelve years, and he hoped his Worship would deal leniently with him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, informing the Jemadar of the Regiment who appeared in court to watch the case that he would send a report of the proceedings to the Regimental authorities.

THEFT BY A MAHRATTA WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Krishnabai, a Mahratta woman, was prosecuted on three separate charges of theft of gold and silver ornaments. Bapu Ramji, a grass merchant, stated that while his son, a child of four years, was playing in front of his house at Worlee, on Friday morning, the accused went up to him and removed from his neck a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 6. The accused then ran away, but subsequently on being again seen in the evening near the premises by a relative of the boy, she was handed over to the police. In the second case the accused was stated to have stolen in a similar manner a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs.27, from the neck of a Hindu girl, residing at Worlee on the 8th instant. The third charge against her was that of stealing a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to one Gosibai a Mahratta woman, residing at Mahim. It was stated that about a month ago the accused went to the complainant's house, and finding her engaged in some work made away with the ornament. The police recovered the stolen ornaments from certain marwadis to whom they were pawned. The accused was sentenced to a collective term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Amratlal Ganda, a Gujerati servant, was charged with having, on the 13th inst., at Duncan Road, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Palibai, woman, with a penknife. It appeared that, on Friday evening, the accused and the woman went into a tea-shop, at Duncan Road, where tea was served to them. After about five minutes an altercation took place between them, followed by a disturbance; in which the woman was seen bleeding from her neck and shoulder. A policeman was called and the accused was made over into his custody. At 9 o'clock, the same evening, accused and a havildar went to the tea-shop, when the accused pointed to a loft as the place where he had thrown the penknife with which he stabbed the woman. It was found in the loft and taken charge of by the police. The woman was removed to the Jamsetji Hospital and detained there for treatment. The accused, in his defence, stated that the woman took from him, on Friday morning, a watch belonging to his master which he had then with him. In the evening she took him to a liquor shop, where they both got drunk. When he asked her for the watch, she put him off on a pretext. He got annoyed, and did not know what he did. The case was adjourned till the 24th instant, the accused, for whom Mr. Nainteen appeared, being admitted to bail.

PROMINENT PARSEE WEDDING.

AT the Cowasjee Behramjee Fire Temple on Saturday evening, Miss Putlibai, daughter of Mr. Navroji Jevanji Guzdar, of the Great Western Hotel, was married to Mr. Rustom Furdunji Moola, solicitor of Bombay. The temple grounds were decorated with great artistic taste and the ceremony was most attractive and imposing. Naib Dustoor Rustomji Edulji Sanjana performed the ceremony which was witnessed by a large gathering of European and Native friends of the bride and bridegroom. What made the occasion the more pleasant for the guests was that the ceremony and subsequent entertainment were held in the open-air, the happy couple being accommodated on a raised dais in the temple compound. It was altogether a brilliant and pleasing gathering. The band of the Marine Battalion under Mr. Mallandaine was in attendance.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PEKIN.

THE hired transport Pekin, Captain W. Hayward, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Cape Town, which port she left on the 16th ult., and called at Point de Galle on the 4th instant. The Pekin proceeded to Durban on the 9th January, with horses.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

J. N. PETIT PARSEE ORPHANAGE.

A MEETING for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage was held last evening, at Lal Baug, Parel, when there was a fair attendance of leading Parsee gentlemen and the friends and supporters of the institution, which has been quietly doing much useful work in connection with the Nasarwanjee Manockjee Petit Charity Fund. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit was called to the chair.

From a report read by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, the zealous and energetic honorary secretary of the institution, it appeared that in its extending usefulness and growing strength its working conforms in every respect to the noble and charitable intentions of its founder, earning the blessing of many poor and helpless Parsee orphans, and their relations. At the beginning of the year 1899, there were 161 poor boys, of whom 50 left, and with 34 new admissions, there were 145 boys at the end of the year. Of the 50 who left, almost all were able to find useful employment as artisans. There were 20 boys, sons of well-to-do parents, who obtained the advantages afforded by the institution on paying a monthly fee of Rs. 15 each. There were also 69 day-scholars at the end of the year, the sons of Parsees of moderate means, living in the Parel district, to whom a nominal fee per month was charged. The total number of pupils on the rolls of the institution at the end of the year was thus 229. In addition to some of the useful arts, the boys, also, receive instruction in phonography, typewriting, book-keeping, &c. At a recent examination of the pupils, Mr. Prior, of the Education Department, expressed his thorough satisfaction with the general result of the examination. Besides religious and technical instruction, due attention is given to the physical training of the pupils. They are also taught the art of printing at the Captain Printing Press, which was provided for the institution by a charitably-disposed Parsee gentleman. The committee of management expressed, in their annual report, their entire satisfaction with the results of the labours of the zealous and worthy principal of the institution, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee Cooper, whose affectionate care and kind treatment of the children have entitled him to be regarded as their natural guardian: Mr. Asdasir Bapujee Pochajee, the head-master. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy Mithaivalla, the superintendent, and their respective assistants.

After the reading of the report, the pupils gave English and Gujerati recitations, evidencing the careful instruction they had received. The chairman having distributed prizes to the successful pupils, delivered an appropriate address, which was received with frequent applause. The proceedings then terminated.

FEMALE EDUCATION AMONG PARSEES.

THE annual prize exhibition in connection with the schools in charge of the Parsee Girls' Schools' Association was held yesterday afternoon, at the Banaji Fire Temple, Churney Road. The Association has been in existence for well nigh quarter of a century and one of its main objects has been to give such education to the girls of the Parsee community as may qualify them to be good housewives and to prepare them for the new conditions of life which have arisen since the introduction of western civilization among them. The orginal intentions of its early promoters have been strickly adhered to up to the present time, though of late there appears to be a marked change and improvement in its method of imparting education and in the scope of its usefulness. For some years past the children of these schools are taught on the Kindergarten system, which has been introduced therein by the present honorary secretary. Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ratanji Chichgar, and of which he was made a special study. His efforts in this direction have been crowned with unprecedented success, and the schools under his charge are being taken for models by their sister institutions in other parts of the Presidency. Another novel feature of the institution is the introduction of the art of cookery in its curriculum, and yesterday's gathering bore an eloquent testimony to the keen interest taken by the parents and pupils alike in this particular branch of study. An hour before the time fixed for the distribution of prizes, a special meeting of Parsee ladies was held at the Fire Temple, when a number of girls were subjected to an examination in theoretical and practical cookery. The cookery-class is named after Lady Sakerbai, the late wife of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart, who has given a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 for its maintenance. At the conclusion of the examination the prize-distribution took place, Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., presiding. Mr. Darashaw Chichgar read the report for the past year which shewed that the three schools under the charge of the Association had at present on their rolls 711 girls in all the average total number having considerably decreased owing to the prevalence of plague. The schools were inspected during the year by the Lord Bishop of Bombay and the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction, who both expressed their satisfaction at the way in which education was being imparted to the children. The prizes having been given away to the successful pupils, the chairman delivered a short address, in the course of which he congratulated the managing committee, the teaching staff, and the honorary secretary on the successful results produced by the schools during the past year.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry at the Chinchpoogly Railway Station regarding the death of Parashram Janoo, aged about twenty-five years. The brother of the deceased deposed that he and his brother were mill hands and resided together at Arthur Road. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning the deceased left home to go to a friend's funeral, while witness went to his work in a mill. He afterwards heard that the deceased had been killed under a train. Bhicoo Ananda a gate-keeper in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, desposed that he worked at the Chinchpoogly Railway station. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was in charge of the gate at the Chinchpoogly level crossing on the up side. At that time an up goods train arrived at the station, and a light engine also arrived on the down line at the same time. After they had passed through the station he opened the gate, and on going to the down platform he heard a man moaning. The moaning came from the side of the level crossing. He then proceeded to the spot, and found a man named Mandia Vithoo lying on the inner rail of the down line. He was unconscious and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. The gatekeeper then found the deceased lying on the same line nearly cut in two. His right leg and left arm were crushed, and he was dead. The deceased and the other man must have got over the wire fencing and come on the down lines. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died by his having been accidentally run over by a light engine.—Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Mandia Vithoo, a mill hand, aged about 30 years. The deceased was admitted into the hospital in a dying condition, suffering from a compound fracture of the bones of the right thigh and right arm. He died within a few minutes after admission. The evidence adduced was similar to that recorded in the first inquest. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

"MR. GRAU kissed by his prime donne" is the sensational headline in one of the American papers received by mail. The Covent Garden manager has recently been created by the French Government a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and his artists rightly thought it a convenient opportunity to present him with a diamond cross and an address of congratulation. So at an earlier hour than prime donne are usually found out of doors, they invaded the manager's room, Madame Sembrich in bicycling skirt, Madame Ternina heroic in lavender silk, Madame Nerdica looking like the Duchess of Walhalla in purple velvet, Madame Eames radiant in white with a yellow hat, Signor Scotti, who had just been called in print a "peerless" baritone, and wanted to know what peerless was in Italian, and whether the adjective was a complimenjary one; while all three conductors were present and the reporter says, "kept as far apart as possible." The presentation made, and having been acknowledged in a modest speech by Mr. Grau, who declared that he owed to the artist who had from time to time been associated with him all the distinction he had won as an impresario, the prime donne rushed forward with one accord and treated their manager in "Hobsonian fashion." To the great amusement of the gentlemen of the troupe, Mr. Grau was almost hidden from view by the ladies, who kissed him upon the cheek, the forehead, and the hand, one after the other of them from time to time escaping from the melee and running to the glass in order to put her hat straight. At last Mr. Grau, half suffocated, shouted wildly for champagne; and M. Van Dyck came to his rescue by proposing the manager's health in a mixture of English, French, and German.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Friday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	17	3	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri....	12	7	68
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	3	41
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	5	5	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	18	6	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	11	5	18
G Mahim and Worlee ...	19	8	28
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	..
Hospitals	0	36	58
Total......	87	73	303
Same date last year ...	83	91	231
Small-pox	18	7	
Cholera...........	0	4	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	1	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	6	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada........	26	7	63
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	7	9	30
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	40	10	77
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	12	7	19
G Mahim and Worli........	4	4	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	36	50
Total	114	80	341
Same date last year.......	106	82	257
Small-pox........	7	13	
Cholera........	1	3	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	7	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri...	20	7	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	37	4	44
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	11	6	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada...	36	12	65
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	9	27
G Mahim and Worli	11	9	23
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	45	61
Total........	130	93	300
Total plague deaths to date	72,175	61,772	
Same date last year...	71	76	202
Small-pox........	13	12	
Cholera	0	1	

BANDRA.

There were 9 attacks and 9 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 13th instant.

There were 10 attacks and 7 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 12th instant.

There were attacks and 5 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 14th instant.

DAMAUN.

Between Saturday, 7th, and Wednesday, 11th instant, there has been only one death from plague at Lower Damaun, the victim being one more Mahomedan of Kharawad while there were three deaths from starvation, the victims being Varlies who came to Damaun in such an exhausted condition that they were unable to take advantage of the Damaunwala Kanji charity which is open to everybody as long as he is unable to work or to find work.

ADEN.

An Aden correspondent writes:—Plague has spread to all parts, and the measures adopted by the authorities to combat it have given considerable offence to the inhabitants with the result that the Seedie boys and Somaliss turned out armed with sticks, etc., and defied the officials. A serious riot was averted by judicious concession.

KARACHI.

THE plague continues to prevail here with unabated force. On Saturday there were 77 cases and 59 deaths, on Sunday 65 cases and 53 deaths, on Monday 62 cases and 47 deaths, and to-day 72 cases and 55 deaths, the totals to date being 1,412 cases and 1,057 deaths. The Lyari quarter is the most infected one, on Sunday there were 11 cases and 6 deaths, and yesterday 18 cases and 9 deaths in this quarter. The Napier quarter also continues to be badly infected, 12 cases and 10 deaths being recorded yesterday; Runchore comes next with 6 cases and 4 deaths on Sunday, and 5 cases and 6 deaths yesterday. Most of the quarters in the town proper wear a deserted appearance after nightfall, in consequence of the greater part of the population having betaken themselves to encampments outside the town, and infection is being carried by them to the various encampments, a large number of cases and deaths are daily shown in the returns as occurring in these camps.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SHIP'S BOATS (SERVICE RIG) HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	Scr	Mr C Lawton	5 32 15	2 17 15
R I M Dockyard Cutter	3	Mr A Monk	5 37 20	2 19 20

Course No. 5=8·3 miles reversed—1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter.

'TOMTIT' CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Midget........	Officers, R A........	5 26 56
Britannia	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 27 35
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	5 32 12
Meg........	Mr W Murray........	5 34 22

Course No. 5=8·3 miles reversed—1st prize won by Midget and 2nd prize won by Britannia.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'cap. M	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Stella	1	Col H W Boyd, IMS	5 16 32	1 30 32
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5 16 40	1 31 40
Melody	7	Mr J B K Macbeth...	5 18 25	1 26 25
Nanta	6	Mr G T W Olver.....	5 21 18	1 30 18
Eileen	21	Mr E A Crommelin.	5 35 0	1 29 0

Course No. 5=8·3 miles reversed—1st prize won by Melody and 2nd prize won by Eileen.

IN an article entitled "Great Britain and France" the "Temps" says: "Correspondents of various French newspapers have questioned the most eminent personages in England, respecting the relations between the two countries. One is glad to be assured by the statements elicitated that no reflecting man in England has the least doubt respecting our pacific sentiments and our courteous inclinations. If the very few unfavourable remarks made in England, as regards ourselves, are sifted to the bottom, it is made clear that they refer only to the question of the insults to the Queen. Since there is only that, is it not extremely easy, with a little mutual goodwill, to dissipate the clouds? The chivalrous spirit and good taste which are far more severe than the Pess Laws always strike home. Therefore all the bad jokes which offended our neighbours have been appreciated at their true value. France was not for a moment party to them. If caricaturists, lacking inspiration, think of offensive drawings as they sit at the table of a cafe, is that sufficient reason for a war to break out between two great nations? Such a supposition could only be considered in a dream, an immense and disastrous effect produced by a cause so infinitesimal and trivial. Do not people in London, as well as in Paris, know the value of the jokes in the illustrated papers? One blushas to insist on these truths. We are glad that they are evident to Englishmen of weight and distinction as they are in France to all our fellow citizens who reflect a little."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd April.

Resolution.—On the motion of the Chairman, the following Committee were appointed for the year 1900-1901:—

Land and Railways Committee.—Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, and Mr. E. Gray.

Harbour and Pilotage Committee.—Mr. C. T. Burke Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. R. G. Currie, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N. Mr. J. M. Dick, the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves.

Finance and Establishment Committee.—Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. J. L. Symons, and Mr. W. L. Harvey.

Docks Committee.—C. T. Burke, Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Mr. R. G. Currie, Mr. J. Willcocks, Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N. Mr. J. M. Dick, and the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves.

Bunders Committee.—Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. J. L. Symons, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamadia, Mr. J. M. Dick, and Mr. E. Gray.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 12th September 1899, approving of the appointment of Captain W. F. Potts to act during the absence on leave of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanji, Merewether Dry Dock Contractor, on certain condition.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th March 1900, forwarding an application from Captain Potts for leave to be absent for a week or a fortnight on account of ill health, with a recommendation that Mr. William Garrick, M.I.N.A., be allowed to supervise the work at the Merewether Dry Dock during his absence The Engineer states that Mr. Garrick is known to him as a thoroughly qualified shipwright, who has had many years' experience in dry docking work with the B. I. S. N. Co., that Mr. Garrick has also and some occasions assisted Mr. Dhunjeebhoy at the Merewether Dry Dock, and recommends that Captain Potts' application be granted.

Read Captain Pott's application dated 30th March 1900, above referred to.

Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject to the conditions referred to in Trustees' Resolution, dated 12th September 1899.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 84, dated 13th March 1900.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th March 1900, forwarding the plan and estimate called for in the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, for the proposed upper storey to Transit Shed No. 9, Victoria Dock, saying that the total amount of the estimate is Rs. 1,49,912, and requesting early sanction to enable him, to complete the foundations before the monsoon.

Submitted report from the Docks Superintendent, dated 27th March 1900, returning the plan and estimate above referred to, forwarded to him for consideration, saying that the arrangements proposed appear to be entirely satisfactory and most suitable for the purpose.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee, recommending the Board to sanction the plan and estimate, the expenditure to be debited to the provision made in the Budget under "Capital" Section II, Item 5, and that the amount required for expenditure will be advanced from Revenue Cash Balances until such time as the necessary loan is raised.

Resolution.—In accordance with the recommendations of the Docks Committee, the plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 1,49,912 for works only, are sanctioned, the expenditure to be debited to the provision made in the current year's Budget under "Capital," Section II, Item 5.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 14th February 1899, granting an extension of another year within which to commence building operations on leasehold R. R. No. 489, situate at Mody Bay Port Trust Estate.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 26th March 1900, forwarding plan and specification of a building to be erected on leasehold R. R. No. 489, referred to in the Trustees' Resolution quoted above, estimating the probable cost of the building at Rs. 33,000 and recommending that the plan be passed subject to certain alterations and conditions suggested by him and that all Municipal requirements be fulfilled.

Read extract from proceedings of a meeting of the Land Committee, held on the 2nd April 1900, approving of the plan and specification above referred to, and recommending the Board to sanction the plan and specification subject to all requirements of the Port Trust and Municipality being complied with. It was further decided by the Committee that the gully spaces on the east and west sides should be each 3 ft. in clear width, instead of 2 and 4 ft. respectively.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved and sanctioned.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, No. 341, dated 28th November 1899, deferring consideration of the forms of Agreement and Lease, applicable to the Mody Bay Estate, &c.

Read extract from proceedings of a meeting of the Land Committee, held on 2nd April 1900, to consider the forms referred to in the Trustees' Resolution quoted above:—"The Committee having considered and discussed the fair and amended printed copies of the Agreement and Lease duly revised by the Trustees Solicitor, approved the same after some further minor modifications, and resolved to recommend the Board to approve and adopt the amended forms, to be made applicable to residential buildings, warehouses, factories, shops, stables or other property on the Mody Bay Estate generally, and under appropriate circumstances to other parts of the Port Trust property, except the Apollo Reclamation Estate, for which special forms have already been approved and adopted. The provisions of the Agreement and Lease to have full effect in all cases from the date of the Board's sancion, but it will, of course, be always open to the Board, to exclude any clauses that may be inappropriate to special cases, or where for special reasons the Board should agree to exclude any of the provisions; also to include any further provisions necessary, but, all such cases should be submitted to the Board and considered on the merits of the particular case in question."

Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, No. 2136, dated 2nd April 1900, saying that in his opinion in settling the forms of Agreement and Lease above referred to, it would be the preferable course to take out the words of limitation "Executors Administrators and Assigns" where they occur in the forms of Agreement and Lease, except in the demise and habendum of the Lease, and to define at the outset of the forms what the terms "the said Trustees," "the said Lessees," &c., mean, i.e., that the words "the said Trustees" mean unless excluded by the context, the Trustees and the persons entitled from time to time to the reversion of the demise premises expectant upon the determination of the term granted, and the words "the said Lessees" mean the persons named and their legal representatives and assigns adding that this practice is in his experience adopted in all building Agreements and Leases granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and is an efficacious as repeating the words of limitation on each occasion and that it is preferable in India owing to the loose manner in which these words are used.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land Committee are approved and sanctioned, subject to the modification proposed in the Solicitor's letter No. 2136, dated 2nd April, 1900.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Mar. 1900.	Total from 1st April 1899 to 30th Mar. 1900.	For week ending 30th Mar. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 30th Mar. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	993	23	1,018
Vessels piloted out of harbour	18	1,011	17	1,012
Vessels transported	4	641	7	661
Vessels attended to	2	62	...	73
Vessels warped ...	...	59	..	53

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the Bunder Cup Competition (Cup presented by Mr. W. B. Green):—

	Score 200, 500 & 600 yards.
Gunner A J Herbert G I P R V	76
Major T M English B V R........	75
Gunner O M P Clyne B V A........	74
Sergt F H English B V R	73
Sergt Major J H Downing B V R	71
Corporal M Veevers B V R	69
Lce Sergt W Walmsley B V R........	68
Gunner G W Thomason B V A	68
Gunner J R Allen B V A........	66
Sergt J A Mackinnon B V R........	64
Cr Sergt H Black B V R........	63
Lieut A R Sharp B V R	62
Vol C H Lillywhite G I P R V........	60
Lce Corpl F E Otto G I P R V........	56
Sergt W Fry G I P R V	53
Capt F H Rogers B V R	43

Winner of Cup and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest score in the competition, Gunner Herbert having won the Cup three times, twice of which have been in succession, the Cup now becomes his own property. Extra Spoons were fired for at each distance on the agregate and won as follows:—

200 yards.
Sergeant F H English, winner of 1st Spoon
Gunner A J Herbert, winner of 2nd Spoon.

500 yards.
Major T M English, winner of 1st Spoon
Gunner A J Herbert, winner of 2nd Spoon

600 yards.
Gunner A J Herbert, winner of 1st Spoon
Gunner O M P Clyne, winner of 2nd Spoon

Aggregate.
Gunner A J Herbert, winner of 1st Spoon
Major T M English, winner of 2nd Spoon

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES, "Bombay.

THE MADRAS EXTORTION CASE.

FULL BENCH JUDGMENT.

A FULL Bench of the Madras High Court delivered judgment on Wednesday in letters patent on the appeals made by the prisoners in the recent Military Accounts extortion case on the certificate of the officiating Advocate-General. The Bench was unanimous as to the course of action to be taken with regard to Subramanya Iyer, but with regard to D'Santos Mr. Justice Davies dissented. With regard to Subramanya Iyer their Lordships held that Mr. Justice Boddam, who tried the case at the last sessions, had erred in law in trying the accused on the first, second, fourth and sixth counts of the indictment at one trial. As to whether the first count was good or bad, the majority of the Judges held that the evidence of D'Santos was admissible against Subramanya, and Mr. Justice Boddam had rightly admitted it, but having regard to the question that the Court was divided on whether the first count was good or bad, the Court had decided to deal with the case on the evidence on the record, as if the first count had been struck out. The further hearing of the case with reference to the second and sixth counts will be held on the 18th instant. With regard to D'Santos' petition the Full Bench held that the tender of pardon to D'Santos was not legal, and proceeded to decide the question as to whether D'Santos was justly and lawfully convicted on his plea of guilty. The question for decision was whether D'Santos ought not to have been afforded an opportunity of withdrawing his plea. According to the practice of the Madras High Court this was only done in capital cases. The Court could not therefore, in dealing with the question as a mere question of law, say that Mr. Justice Boddam was wrong in following the practice of the Court and the Court consequently held that the conviction and sentence on D'Santos were legal, but at the same time the majority of their lordships put on record their opinion that under the circumstances the case was one on which the local Government might reasonably institute enquires with a view to the remission of the sentence. From this latter finding of the majority of the Full Bench Mr. Justice Davies entirely dissented, for, if the conviction was legal, there was no ground of recommending D'Santos to mercy, while if the conviction was illegal, there was no course open to the Court but to declare it so. In his opinion there was no doubt as to the illegality of the conviction of D'Santos. The legal advisers of the Crown ought to have known, if they did not know, that pardon could not be tendered, and the plea of guilty obtained by them was therefore a plea obtained under false pretences. The pardon being invalid it should not have been made the sole basis of conviction.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

THE prospects of the University crews do not seem to undergo any relative change since the time of their arrival on the tideway. Cambridge continue to show the same good form which they have been displaying at Ely and at Cookham. They have not improved to any glaring extent, but they have held their own, and a little more. Besides, before they left Cambridge they were more advanced than nine crews out of ten would be at that period of training, and there was, accordingly, less scope for improvement than is usually the case when University crews make their first appearance at Putney. The ready-made situations of five former and victorious oars in the identical seats of the proceding spring, had, of course, much to do with this early development of good form in the crew; and it also enabled the three new men to pick up the style and the "tout ensemble" more easily than if they had had to sit behind a scratch pack, who knew not each the style and swing of his fellows. The crew have shown good pace when extended against scratch eights during the past week; and though the odds laid upon them are extravagant, they do not seem to be incommensurate with their prospects.

Oxford have been making some improvement, working more earnestly and more steadily on the keel. They were a backward crew when they began practice, and they have since then endured a more than average run of bad luck in the breakdown, from one cause or another, of three men, whose seats were otherwise assured. Two of these—Messrs. Hall and Warre—were of especial merit for style and strength; and the third, Mr. Thornhill, though a medium weight, was a sound worker. Even if the original combination could have been kept together intact, the task of holding Cambridge would have been an uphill one, and the issue at the best for Oxford an even chance, with no favour of stations. Oxford would thus have been the weaker crew, but with more roughness to polish. As it is seen, they are the weaker in working material; they have only two Old Blues as against five of Cambridge, and two of their men have had much less than the recognised required period of training to render them fully hard in condition. They have not shown good powers for speed when pitted against scratch crews. Deficiency of condition in the new men may palliate some of this, but not all. If they succeed in keeping together during the race, and in exhibiting a good all-round style as to generic principles of oarsmanship when they are squeezed out in the race, they will have done very well under the circumstances, and will do credit to the coaching which they have received.

Morning ebbs and early floods will see most of the practice to the end of the present week. In the afternoon the river will be too low for scratch racing or for steam launches to keep in easy company at high speed. The race of Saturday ought to be a fast one, considering the age of the moon. If there is no rough water, race "records" might easily be beaten on this occasion; specially may practice records be tied or surpassed.

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
H H Dutton, Magdalen, bow	10	10 1-2
2 R H Culme-Seymour, new	11	9
3 C E Johnstone, new	13	0
4 C W Tomkinson, Balliol........	12	0
5 Lord Grimston, Christ Church	13	11
6 H B Kittermaster, Christ Church	14	7
7 E B Etherington-Smith, Oriel	11	6
O P Rowley, Magdalen, stroke	11	13 1-2
G S Maclagan, Magdalen, cox	8	9
CAMBRIDGE.		
S B Cockerell, Third Trinity, bow	11	11
2 C J M Adie, First Trinity	12	3 1-4
3 B W D Brooke, First Trinity........	11	10
4 J E Payne, Peterhouse........	13	0
5 R B Etherington-Smith First Trinity	12	10 1-4
6 R H Sanderson, First Trinity........	13	0
7 W Dudley-Ward, Third Trinity	12	9
J H Gibbon, Third Trinity, stroke........	11	7 3-4
G A Lloyd, Third Trinity, cox	9	7

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora left here this morning.

NAPLES, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

HONG KONG, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Chusain arrived here from Bombay at daylight to-day.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this afternoon.

HONG KONG APRIL 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massiba left here this afternoon for Bomba.

COLOMBO, APRIL 15.

Mail steamer Koeing Albert, from China, arrived. Mail steamer Rome, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed.—Firm

Surats:—quiet.	
Good Bhownugger	4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	111
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

Holidays until Tuesday.

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,200,000, Decrease £1,500,000; Public Deposits £6,500,000 Decrease £3,700,000; Other Deposits £43,100,000, Increase £1,600,000; Other Securities £31,900,000, Decrease £400,000. Notes and Gold £20,000,000, Decrease £1,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THIS is the poet's "roaring man of daffodils," and though it is as yet a little early for the full show lovers of hardy spring flowers ought to go down and see glorious sheets of colour that are already spreading upon the turf in Kew Gardens. The crocuses and the best scillas and chionadoxas are making show at present, but the daffodils are already striking out their blossoms to the breezes that blow about the slopes at the foot of the "Temple of Æolus," and every day will now for some time to come add to the display. The gold and silver and purple of the crocuses make a wonderfully refreshing and delightful flush of colour, and the skyey-blue of the scillas is perfectly delicious to look down into. The rockery is not yet in full beauty, but there is much that is worth going to see even now. The luscious gold and the dainty forms of the smaller kinds of narcissus now in full bloom here are particularly well worth a visit.

WORTH NOTICING

REPAIRS & ACCURATE ADJUSTMENTS

Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical and Optical Instruments.

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In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

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Grands and Uprights.

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WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING OF ALL SORTS OF PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.

REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.

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AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses,

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of by Medical profession on application to—

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 222, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

ALL markets closed until Tuesday morning on account of the Easter Hoildays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE folloing is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th April, as compared with the statement of 3rd April:—

LIABILITIES.	April 3. Rs.	A	P	April 9. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,68 01,868	4	11	1,54,16,273	15	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,83,10,738	12	2	5,93,65,998	6	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	6,84,044	11	4	7,00,722	2	0
Sundries	17,57,056	14	8	18,31 939	10	5
	10,71,00,753	11	1	10,71,64,934	2	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government securities	63,15,211	0	0	61,71,773	10	0
Other authorised Investmnts.	77,86,099	0	0	76,85,914	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,00,26,934	2	2	2,56,23,993	8	6
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23 34,820	3	6	2,22 59,756	14	6
Bills discounted, &c.	1,41,71,587	5	8	1,42,2 939	12	1
Balances with other Banks.	10,74,144	5	8	9,00,667	4	6
Bullion	......			— —	..	...
Dead Stock	13,45,703	13	3	13,45,151	12	1
Stamps	9,639	8	0	10,445	4	9
Sundries	8,69 259	6	10	9,19,127	12	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,23,83 751	4	4	1,39,85,975	18	4
Do. at Branches	1,50,77,853	11	1	1,40,89,123	6	5
Rs.	10,71,00,753	11	1	10,71 64,934	2	4

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	4,54,074	Dec.
Do. at Branches	9,31,514	De,
Other Deposits	10,55,250	Inc,
Post Bills	19,638	Dec.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	2,93,623	Dec.
Loans	4,02,936	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	76,764	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	51,402	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	16,02,224	Inc.
Cash at Branches	9,88,720	Dec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adelina Patty, 1,988 tons, Captain J Sinclair, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Chulmleigh, 2,575 tons, Captain Robson, sailed yesterday, for London, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain J Leftwich, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s India, 2,590 tons, Captain J W Robertson, sailed on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Trold, 2,0'5 tons, Captain O Sundby, arrived in harbour on 12th April from Calcutta, 1st April with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J Galley, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta, 1st April, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain R Ramsay, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Calcutta 2nd April, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Juba, 131 tons, Captain W Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Mombasa, with a general cargo, and 5 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Juba, 131 tons, Captain W Wilson, sailed on Saturday last for Mombassa, with a general cargo, and 5 passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., with a genera cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W Corran, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon, 1st April, with a cargo of rice, and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A Acheson, arrived in harbour on 13th April, from Busreh, 1st April, with a general cargo, and Mr Hills as passenger. The Captain reports the death of the ship's Doctor, off Gwadur.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on 12th April, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Wyatt, Mr J Thakordas, Mr S M Hasson, one native officer of the 21st Bo Infy, and 125 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, 12th April, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Turton Smith, Capt Chapman, Mrs and Miss Grant Dulton, Mrs Even and 2 children, Mr and Mrs P Jones and 2 children, Mr H Magomul, Lt Ballantine, Mrs Smith, Dr and Mrs D'Costa, Mr Naik, Mr Kuuki, and 45 deck.

THE following telegram is from the Port Officer, Cochin, to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras:—Native craft sank in thirteen feet lying above water one cable South East of North Bar Buoy.—Danger to Navigation, arranging night s goals.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 14.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet		Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do		Turret-ship
Magdala		do		Turret-ship
Plassy		do		Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coats		Do
Dalhousie		Vines	Wet Basin	R I M S
H M S Pigeon		de Satge		Royal Navy
Amra	171	Steuart		M M & Co
Rajpootana	1312	Shepherd		M M & Co
Ancona	1888	Coates		H C Jooeub
Hermod	830	Olsen		R Stewart & Co
Hillcrag	2081	Cunningham		M M & Co
Itaura	3362	Whitehead		
Assyria	969	MacLean		M M & Co
Nizam	2341	Elliott		T M & Co
Elax	2612	Baker		W & A G & Co
El-Guse	139	Keagan		
Nerbudda	1961	Brown		M M & Co
Carthage	2893	London		P & O Co
Pekin	3957	Hayward		P & O Co
Kohinur	1935	Corran		T M & Co
Hambleton	1952	Gully		M M & Co
St. Nenian	1935	Ramsay		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Forbes	1531	Ondy	Madras	19-4	F Muir & Co
C	Hoseinee	994	Haybs	Jeddah	15-4	B & P S N Co
D	India	2591	Robertson	Zanzibar	14-4	M M & Co
F	Vadala	2164	Boon	Rangoon	14-4	M M & Co
K	Raventhaler	1813	Freeden	Karachi	19-4	Glade & Co
L	Peters	401	Fedler			F Heyer
M	Chulmleigh	2575	Robson	London	14-4	J M & Co
O	Ormidale	2301	Mackenzie			W & A G & Co
P	Wennington Hall	1912	Davie	Calcutta	17-4	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	14-4	Shprd & Co
Ponani	552	Fakeer	Bhownagar	17-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Socotra	3269	Hide	China	18-4	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2431	Pizzarello	Genoa	26-4	F Baldovino
4	Laju	1246	Broodhead	London	21-4	K N & Co
6	Amphitrite	2312	Costanzo	Trieste	15-4	A L S N Co
16	Bisagno	1503	Magazine	China	21-4	F Baldovino
12	China	4178	Angus	London	21-4	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agent.
Ancona	1888	H C assom

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'80 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Trold s	Sundby	Calcutta, April 1
	Pachumba s	Skinner	Busreh, March 31
13	Canara s	Acheson	Busreh, April 1
	St Ninian s	Ramsay	Calcutta, April 2
	Hambleton s	Galley	Calcutta, April 1
	Kohinur s	Corran	Rangoon, April 4
	Carthage s	Lindon	Aden
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, April 12
14	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta, April 3
	Bezwada s	Peck	Rangoon, April 4
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon, April 4
15	F. Ferdinand s	Morovich	Kobe, March 7

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Raithmoor s	Ashby	Diamond Island
	Courland s	Soutar	Jeddah, &c
	Dido s	Pickering	Rangoon
14	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta
	Baron Fairlie s	Wiseom	Calcutta
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Clyde s	Street	Aden
	Juba s	Wilson	Mombassa
	India s	Robertson	Zanzibar, &c
	Kola s	Robertson	Zanzibar, &c
15	Adelina Patty s	Sinclair	Calcutta
	Hosienee s	Hughes	Jeddah, &c
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Calcutta
	Amphetrite s	Costanzo	Trieste, &c
	Chulmleigh s	Robson	London, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer F Ferdinand, for Trieste, &c.
" Kobinur, for Rangoon, &c.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th April, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	4	40 p m.	37	51
Teheran	14	11	59 p.m.	0	46
Suez	15	8	10 p.m.	1	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th April 1900.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	49	0	1
" Karachi	0	26	0	1
" Madras	0	25	0	2

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—ROW—April 3, at St Paul's, Dibrugarh, Assam, by the Rev H G Russell, Harold Albert, 3rd son of the late Major-General Alured Johnson, C B, R A, to 1th l Dora, youngest daughter of the late Major-General, William Skene Row, I S C.

DEATH.

WILSON—April 10, at 19, Civil Lines, Delhi, William Wilson merchant, in his 73rd year.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1900.

MR. OLIVER OSBORNE'S racy little volume "In the Land of the Boers," published by Everett & Co., London, gives an excellent bird's-eye view of South Africa and its varied and warring communities. It saw the light first ten years ago, and has now been revised and brought up to date. The author and a friend of his were clerks in the City. The occupation was genteel and not laborious, but the prospects of promotion did not seem particularly bright, and it occurred to them that there was a great opening for industrious young men in the British Colonies where it seemed possible to their uninstructed minds they would escape the competition of German rivals. The accident that among their acquaintances was a man who had been frequently at the Cape and was willing to give them an introduction to an Afrikander, made them decide on South Africa as their field of operations. It was just after Majuba, and it struck them that the war being over everything would be nice and quiet over there. The country would be fully opened up and become quite civilised. The Boers were our white brothers, possessing all the Puritan virtues, and a masterful knowledge of fire-arms. There was quite a choice of occupations; sheep-farming, ostrich-breeding, or diamond-digging. Gold had not yet been discovered. In due time they arrived at Cape Town and made the acquaintance of the Afrikander. To their astonishment they found him to be a white man, fully six feet in height, of dignified bearing, and clear grey eyes, evidently a lineal descendant of Van Tromp. He was one of the leading men of the country and he offered them employment as clerks until something better should turn up. Osborne was two years later sent in charge of cattle to Mauritius, to open up a new market for Cape produce. The French had blockaded that part of the Madagascar Coast from which Mauritius obtained its live stock. When it became known at the Cape that the little island was in danger of starvation, a syndicate of charitable moneyed men was formed to send them sheep and cattle. On the voyage they put in at Tamatave, where Admiral Pierre was not in a particularly pleasant mood owing to the "indomitable pluck and resource" of General Willoughby and Colonel Shervington in organising resistance to the French invasion. In utter defiance of international law, the Frenchman placed two sentinels on board the cargo steamer to prevent communication with the shore. According to our author one of them was made drunk, deprived of his rifle, and induced to hand over his uniform to his merry captors. We may take it, that is what Mr. Supercargo Osborne would have liked to have done. He omits to mention the observations of Admiral Pierre on this practical joke, at the expense of the French marines. When the ship arrived at Mauritius, it was found that the island was by no means on short commons, the supply of meat having come from Madagascar as usual. A steamer with three hundred cattle from Nossi Be entered the harbour at the same time with the consignment from the Cape. The Malagash cattle cost little more per head than the Cape sheep. Being thrown overboard they swam ashore and thus saved expense. The relief expedition scarcely paid its cost.

There was a good time coming for our adventurers. The De Kaap gold mines had been discovered, and the writer determined to try his luck in picking out claims. On the way to this goldfield, Osborne and his companions passed over the site of the present city of Johannesburg "heedless and ignorant of the wealth that lay hidden under our feet, and only eager to push on through the dreary country that surrounded us." They made their way through incredible hardships to Excelsior City which they found to be two circular grass huts, an old prospecting tent, and an ant-heap oven. There they worked for the best part of a year high up in the mountains enjoying a magnificent climate till the return of the rains and the fever season. His companion died, carried off by the malaria; their stock of dynamite was exploded by lightning in one of the terrific thunderstorms that rage in that iron-stone district characteristic of the north-east region of the Transvaal. He found his way back to Barberton, and made a new cast to the western edge of the De Kaap fields, where eventually he succeeded in getting a claim which he sold to the prospectors who crowded the mines and outbid each other. The Witwatersrandt had been just discovered, but after eighteen months' vicissitudes in the region where gold was first found, our miners decided that having become wealthy beyond the dreams of getting any more on De Kaap, unless something extraordinarily tempting presented itself at the Randt, they would not stop there, but would take a run home. The change in their own fortunes in the eighteen months on De Kaap was as nothing to that which had been effected in the same time at Pretoria. A mushroom city had sprung up out of the ground, and long-teamed coaches were on the thoroughfares between Johannesburg, De Kaap, the Zoutspansberg gold fields, the diamond fields and Natal. The Hollanders had already built a terminus for the railway at the outskirts of the city. At that time none of the 400 miles of the line from Delagoa Bay had been laid. But they said it was as well to have the terminus ready. Even the Americans were astonished at the rapid growth of Johannesberg. A town of 30,000 inhabitants had arisen where there had been neither house nor inhabitants less than two years before. Colonial and European capital was flowing in, and hotels, clubs and lodging-houses were springing up and crowded to overflowing. The floating of companies was the occupation morning, noon and night. It was necessary to choose your room carefully, so that you might be at a reasonable distance from the corridors which did duties for a noisy exchange mart during the sleeping hours. The journey to Kimberley was made in a coach drawn by two-hour relays of eight to ten horses. Some of the teams were really fine, cream-colored, and others perfect bays. When the many miles of sand had to be negotiated, the heavy dragging work was relegated to mules.

Kimberley, the diamond city, since made world famous by the great siege, had been called into existence by the accidental discovery of diamonds among the pebbles in 1867. One of these pebbles, weighing 83 carats, was sold by a Hottentot to a farmer for £400, and resold by him in Capetown for £10,000. The boom had begun. The whole district was prospected, and by 1871, the de Beers mine was struck. The rival companies were amalgamated by Mr. Rhodes, so that only a tithe of the diamonds within reach are placed on the market. The de Beers Consolidated limit the output to £4,000,000 per annum. To outward appearance the best known mines are great quarries, five hundred feet deep. These are now replaced by shafts and levels. The blue soil underlying the yellow, is so hard that it has to be blasted with dynamite. Disintegration is produced by exposure to air and water for some six months. At one time diamond stealing was an immensely lucrative business, and it was said that one-third of the produce found its way to the Illicit Diamond Buyers, the I. D. B. Stringent laws have checked this traffic, but by no means ended it. The Kaffirs employed in the industry are virtually imprisoned in compounds where they are practically cut off from the outer world. Strangely enough, the final sorting of the diamonds is made by coloured convicts under contract from the Government. Each of them deposits in a padlocked canister, through a funnel in the lid, any diamonds he may find on going over the debris. If he is successful in detecting a considerable quantity of the smaller stones he receives a commission. The gems are cleansed in boiling acid, before they are exported to the wholesale diamond market in Hatton Garden, or sent to the dimond cutters of Amsterdam. It is a mistake to suppose that all diamonds are yellow. Some are of the correct blue tint, others pale white, not so valuable. Before the agents of the European buyers are asked to make a bid the diamonds are separately examined by two valuers whose estimate seldom varies by more than one per cent. Neither is aware of the valuation of the other, it being given in a closed envelop to a third individual. Osborne and his companion, having viewed the diamond-fields and possessed themselves of a few diamonds not on the I. D. B. system, returned home first-class in deck-cabins having gone out in quite another part of the ship.

THE report just issued of the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces and Oudh during last year, shows that outside the ordinary duties of the department the Director and his assistant gave considerable attention to the inquiry into the state of the sugar industry. In the improvement of the Land Records Staff progress in the training of patwaris and their assistants has been continued, and where survey operations have begun the schools have been closed and teachers and pupils receive practical training in the field. This practical training of the patwaris is especially a matter for satisfaction, a much higher standard of efficiency being now required of them than was formerly the case. There has been no improvement in the class of ordinary candidates for kanungoships, but it is believed that amendments to the rules to ensure that all supervisor kanungos shall pass through the agricultural school will result in a sufficient number of well educated candidates coming forward. The compilation of the elaborate statistics collected by the Department, in a form available for practical work is steadily progressing. In the cadastral survey an area of 3,312 square miles was covered, almost entirely by patwaris working under Survey Officers and the maps made will be used for the standard maps compiled by the drawing office. In the Veterinary Department steps have been taken for the adoption of a scheme for utilising cast mares for mule breeding. A plan for the revised working of the Cawnpore Experimental Farm, based on modifications recommended by the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India is being prepared. During the year imports from Tibet and Nepal increased, but the exports to Tibet fell off owing to the stoppage of the abnormal gram exports of the previous year. On the other hand, the trade with Nepal fully recovered from the depression of 1896-97. A census of cattle was taken during the year, and this will form the basis of a quinquennial return of agricultural stock. The supply of seed continues to be an important branch of the department's work, the amount issued last year being 53,000 lbs. as compared with 38,000 lbs. in the preceding year, this amount being independent of the large requisitions made by the Burma Agricultural Department. From this definite practical work in the improvement of seed there is bound to follow a considerable benefit to agriculture. Nineteen districts report that definite action has been taken for the supply of better seed and implements and the improvement of stock. The Agricultural School at Cawnpore continues to be worked on successful lines. Valuable work is especially being done in the education of men for the higher appointments on the Land Records Roll, and in this manner the way is being prepared for the establishment of an Agricultural College. In their resolution on the report, the Government notices the usefulness and intelligence with which the work of the Department has been carried on by the Directors and Staff, and acknowledges the service of the officers engaged in survey work.

THE Presidency Banks Amalgamation Scheme still hangs fire, but a despatch is expected from the Secretary of State which will set it moving once more. The position at present is, that while the banks are anxious to avail themselves of the privileges the measure proposes to confer upon them in the way of borrowing in London and dealing in a wider range of securities than they have hitherto been permitted to handle, and while they would have no insuperable objection to amalgamation, if sufficient inducement were offered, they view the concomitant condition of increasing their capital with great alarm. This is because they think the profitable employment of enlarged capital would be difficult and precarious, and liable to outweigh the advantages conferred by the other portions of the measure. As it is now pretty plain, therefore, that the Government do not desire to act in the matter otherwise than as may be arranged by agreement with the Banks, the whole turns on the view the India Office will take regarding the extent of the increase, that must be insisted upon. Opinion, we believe, is growing at home that the increase at first talked about, is many times larger than the circumstances of India require: that, in fact, a comparatively small additional sum would be sufficient guarantee. It would be no surprise therefore should the proposals of the India Office be drafted upon these lines. A not unimportant consideration in the matter is suggested by what happened a few years ago in Australia. In that part of the world, it will be remembered, a number of banks came to extraordinary grief through the fact of having a great increase of funds to deal with. These funds were not strictly the same as the enhanced capital the Indian Presidency Banks have been asked to accept the responsibility of. They amounted to very much the same thing, however, in practice, for the deposits made in Australian Banks debentures by home investors, anxious to avail themselves of the high rates of interest prevailing in the colonies, were exceedingly similar to the increased funds the Presidency Banks would have to find investment for if their capital were enhanced. As in the case of Australia, the first result would be the inflation of local securities. There would also be the risk of subsequent collapse, a risk so real that no decision could be satisfactory that did not take it into account.

LORD SANDHURST was entertained at dinner on Wednesday, March 28, at the Grafton Galleries, on his return to England from the Governorship of Bombay, by the members of the Cosmopolitan Club. Among those present were the Duke of Abercorn, the Right Hon. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. C. Dunbar Buller, the Earl of Camperdown, Mr. A. Bonham Carter, Lieut.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir Robert Giffen, General Sir Reginald Gipps, Mr. L. N. Guillemard, Mr. J. F. F. Horner, Sir Nigel Kingscote, the Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, the Hon. E. Chandos Leigh, Lord Loch, the Hon. G. Spencer Lyttelton, Canon MacColl, Sir Edward Malet, the Earl of Morley, Lord Morris, Sir Robert Mowbray, Mr. George H. Pember, Sir T. Wemyss Reid, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Mr. Edward Tennant, Lord Tweedmouth, Mr. Godfrey Webb, Mr. Julius Wernher, the Right Hon. Algernon West, and Mr. Victor Williamson.

A MEMORIAL Fund is being got up in memory of the late Mr. C. F. MacCartie. Colonel Moore, President of the Madras Municipality, will receive subscriptions.

WE regret to hear of the death on Wednesday morning at Saugor of Mr. Reginald Mackay Davis, Indian Civil Service, from enteric fever. He joined the service only in November last.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was 128. The number of fresh cases of plague brought to light fell to 72, with 73 deaths.

THE question of re-opening Military leave out of India is not likely to be settled until after the Viceroy reaches Simla on the 26th instant.

MR. MARTINDALE, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is granted furlough for one year from May 1st, Lieutenant-Colonel Curzon Wyllie officiating for him.

ALL the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council are now in Simla, Sir Arthur Trevor, Public Works Member, and Mr. Raleigh, Legal Member, being among the latest arrivals.

SIR POWER PALMER as provisional Commander-in-Chief paid his first visit to Army Head-quarters offices on Thursday, on which occasion he received all the officers on staff duty in Simla.

BRITISH dollars for circulation in Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements will in future be coined in the Calcutta Mint as well as at Bombay. Rules are published regulating the coining.

INFORMATION which reaches a contemporary from a usually trustworthy source puts the strength of the Russian troops at Kushk at about 3,000, with one mountain battery. The numbers previously mentioned were obviously exaggerated.

MAJOR DALLAS, R.E., Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, proceeds to England shortly on reversion to the Home establishment. He will be succeeded by Captain Liddell, R. E., Military Works Services, Punjab Command Headquarters.

BETWEEN the 31st ultimo and the 6th instant, 5 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 31 Mahomedans and 262 Hindus died within the local limits of Madras making a total of 326, the death-rate being 37·4 and the mean for the ten previous years being 33·8.

No news of importance has been received lately from Sadon in Northern Burma, where trouble seemed to threaten with the local Chinese. A number of armed Chinamen are still encamped at the spot where Mr. Hertz's party was intercepted several weeks ago, but no hostile move has been made.

MR. GILBERT HENDERSON of the Calcutta Bar has been offered and has accepted the officiating vacancy on the bench of the North-West Provinces, High Court, created by the absence on leave of the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Strachey. Mr. Henderson, officiated similarly last year in a Judgeship in the Calcutta High Court.

IN case the proposal to make over the Saharanpur-Umballa section of the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand management is sanctioned, it is probable that the Ghaziabad-Saharanpur section will also be eventually taken over. Umballa would then become the eastern terminus of the North-Western system.

IT is not intended to withdraw at once the whole of the military garrison from Kengtung in the neighbourhood of the Mekong Valley. Two companies instead of a wing of a Burma Battalion will be stationed there for the present, but next year probably the post will be made over altogether to a detachment of Military Police.

MAJOR D. SEMPLE, R. A. M. C., will not only conduct the anti-rabic inoculation at the new Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, but will devote a large portion of his time to the preparation of various kinds of serum useful in dealing with specific diseases. He is further keenly interested in the investigations into the cause and treatment of surra; and these can be continued.

SERJEANT J. J. SHEPPARD, the 2nd Battalion the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, has received a communication from Major General Sir Stanley Clarke, the Comptroller at Marlborough House, to the effect that the Princess of Wales desired that her thanks should be conveyed to him as "A Green Howard," for the verses—"Her King," "Love's Beacon Light," and "The Lights of Home and Love," sent to Her Royal Highness, and of which he is the author. Copies at eight annas each are now being sold by W. Newman and Co., Calcutta, in aid of the Transvaal War Fund.

THE latest report from the Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission working in the country south-east of the Kunlon Ferry was dated Meng Yin, March 21st. There had been no further trouble with the Was, and progress was being made with the delimitation of the frontier. Meng Yin is within fifty miles of Kengtung, so the Commissioners must have nearly finished their task.

COMMUNICATIONS are now passing between the Government of India and the Home authorities regarding the raising of two new regiments of Native infantry to replace those remarked for the permanent garrison of Mauritius. The present is a good opportunity for recruiting in the Punjab, as owing to the pressure of famine men are willing to enlist. No time, therefore, should be lost in raising the regiments, particularly as the cost will fall upon the Imperial Government, not upon Indian revenues.

It is now settled that the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railways will come under one board of directors at home, and one management in India. The G. I. P. will be taken over by Government on June 1st, and the new arrangements will probably come into force on July 1st. Thereafter we shall have one railway system with nearly 2,400 miles of line, leased for working purposes to one company. A name has yet to be given to it, and the Great Indian Midland would seem most appropriate as combining both the present titles and not clashing with that of any other line.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 6th instant show 1,600 deaths in the Bombay Presidency and Sind. Of these 706 were in Bombay City, 299 in the Cutch States and 283 in Karachi. Similar returns for the rest of India for the week ending the 7th instant show 1 death at Jeypore and 2 deaths in the Madras Presidency, 39 in Mysore, 15 in the Hyderabad State, 13 in the Central Provinces (all in Nagpur), and 30 in the Punjab. As regards Bengal, the figures are given for the week ending 31st March. The mortality amounted to 3,372, including 2,038 in the Patna District, 897 in Calcutta and 307 in the Saran District. The Allahabad District reported 10 deaths in the fortnight ending the 7th instant.

IT is considered that the unruly conduct of the small group of Extremists, which is not approved by the majority of the Chamber, will render necessary an early dissolution of Parliament.

M. JOSEPH REINACH and Col. Picquart, justly indignant at the gross insults of which they are systematically the object, have decided to make an example of one of the most outrageous of these offenders in the daily Press, and have just sued, therefore, the publisher of the "Echo de Paris" and a writer in that sheet, M. Lepelletier, for libel.

M. DE CHRISIANI, who committed the outrageous assault on President Loubet, has been liberated. As might have been expected, says the *Times* correspondent, the Royalist organs do not show the slighest gratitute for this act of clemency. One of them has even the effrontery to speak of his nine months' detention as an excessive punishment for a "slight offence."

The attempt of the "yellow" "Journal" to excite American feeling because guns have been mounted on Fort Esquimalt deserves no notice, says the "Times correspondent. The vote of the Democrate minority in the House for an inquiry, even after the War Department had reported that the matter was one purely of English concern, was again a piece of party politics. The action of Mr. Sulzer, the Tammany Congressman, who serves in the House as the mouthpiece of the "yellow" journalism, is described by the "New York Times" as "boorish, impertinent, ridiculous."

THE unrest at Montecitorio is fitfully echoed in the provinces. At Naples an insulting remark concering the Crown Princess led to the closing of the University, in consequence of a scuffle between the Socialist and Monarchist students. At Bologna a students' meeting passed a resolution in favour of obstruction. At Turin a Socialist attempt to organise a popular demonstration against the Public Safety Bill proved a complete fiasco, but at Milan the authorities thought it prudent to prohibit a large public meeting organised by the Socialists. Although the violence of the Extreme Left and of their Constitutional allies leaves the country comparatively indifferent, the situation is not one that can long be neglected with impunity.

THE revolt of Indiana and Minnesota against the President's present Porto Rican policy has extended to Iowa and threatens serious consequences, says the New York correspondent of the *Times* on March 23. The Iowa House of Representatives yesterday resolved unanimously that the people of Iowa "are unalterably opposed to any tariff duties between the United States and any territory acquired by the Spanish war whose people voluntarily accepted the sovereignty of this Government." The Iowa House of Representatives consists of 81 Republicans and 19 Democrats. Not one Republican resisted this direct censure on a Republican President. Financial and commercial opinion is clearly expressed by the New York Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, both of which declare strongly for free trade with Porto Rico.

THE modifications of the rules of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, rendered necessary by the campaign of obstruction carried on by the members of the Extreme Left, has given rise to very lively discussions during the past few days, says the Rome correspondent of the "Standard" on March 23. To-day Signor Pantano, Leader of the Republicans, made a proposal for declaring a Constituent Assembly and for appealing *ad referendum* to the people upon those internal political questions which, at the present time, agitate the Italian Parliament. With the exception of some 30 or 40 of the Deputies belonging to the Extreme Left, the Chamber opposed Signor Pantano, and discouraged him to continue his speech. The Extremists, however, attempted to drown the voice of the opposing speakers by persistent interruptions. The disorder was so great and continuous that the President intervened, and, failing to quell the disturbance, promptly put an end to the sitting.

ALTHOUGH the removal of Booksellers-row is depriving London of its best-known seventeenth-century street, the palm for picturesqueness must be given (says a correspondent) to a street which lies farther east, and infinitely less known—Cloth fair. The narrow lane bearing this name runs out of Smithfield, from which it is entered by a covered gateway. It is narrow, but clean, and contains some perfect specimens of seventeenth-century houses, all of which have heard the riot and revelry of St. Bartholomew's Fair. To-day a grateful silence pervades the little precinct, on which the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Great looks down. In the adjacent "Back Court." may be seen what is probably the most picturesque uninhabited house in all London. Constructed entirely of wood, and dating apparently from before the Great Fire, this high and crazy building literally "nods to the moon. Its walls have gone, but their perpendicular supports spring nakedly aloft to support a scrap of red-tiled roof. Within all is ruin, yet the building is considered splendidly stable. It is a place of dreams.

AFTER a delay which has excited much unfriendly criticism among the supporters of the measure, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on March 27, the Budget Committee of the Reichstag entered to-day upon the discussion of the Navy Bill. The Government was represented by Admiral Tirpitz, Count von Bulow, the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Baron von Thielmann, and the diplomatic representatives in Berlin of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Hanseatic Cities. The Government demands that the greatest secrecy should be observed with regard to the proceedings, and special precautions have been taken to prevent confidential information from leaking out. The Clerical members of the Committee proposed that the Bill should be discussed in three readings, of which the first should take the form of a general debate upon the principles upon which the measure is based. They propose that this general debate should be divided into four sections, in which the following subjects should be discussed—first, the necessity and extent of the proposed increase of the fleet; secondly, the cost and the manner in which it is to be defrayed; thirdly, the determination by law of the increase; and, fourthly, the manner in which the increase is to be made. These proposals were accepted by the committee.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER DEPUTATION AT MILAN.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Doctor Leyds met the Boer deputation at Milan yesterday and a prolonged conference was held in the afternoon.

They proceed to the Hague to-morrow.

The German Consul at Milan called during the conference and the papers state that he was present during the latter half of the sitting. They also announce that Count von Buelow, who is staying at Pallanza went to Milan yesterday, presumably to see the delegates, and stayed some hours.

The "Daily Mail" adds that Dr. Leyds had a long conference with Count von Buelow in the morning.

LATER.

The statement made in the press that Count Buelow had seen the Boer delegates at Milan is untrue.

THE POSITION AT WEPENER.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE BOERS.

The "Times" despatch from Jammersburg, dated 13th instant, states that the Boers are surrounding Dalgetty's force in some thousands with eight guns, two pom-poms and two Maxims.

APRIL 13.

Various telegrams refer vaguely to fighting at Dewetsdrop and it is inferred that a column from Bloemfontein is advancing on Wepener.

APRIL 13.

Reuter (Bloemfontein) to-day says that it is reported the Boers at Wepener have been repulsed with great loss and that they have relinquished the attack and are returning North.

General Chermside with the Third Division has arrived at Reddersberg from Bethany.

A rigid press censorship is being exercised.

Exciting developments are expected.

NEWS FROM WEPENER.

The attack on Wepener seems to be slackening.

A "Times" despatch from Bloemfontein states that Colonel Dalgetty occupies a position outside of Wepener while the Boers hold the town.

GENERAL CARRINGTON GOES TO BEIRA.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

General Sir J. Carrington has sailed from Cape Town for Beira with more Australians and the Scotch Gillies Corps.

CRONJE AT ST. HELENA.

Cronje and his wife have landed at St. Helena, where the Governor and his wife received them courteously.

Five hundred more Boer prisoners have sailed including 49 Frenchmen, Russians and Germans who were captured at Boshof.

ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE WHITE IN ENGLAND.

Sir George White arrived at Southampton yesterday. The Docks were thronged by enthusiastic crowds and the Mayor presented an address of welcome.

Her Majesty the Queen telegraphed hoping his health had improved.

THE SIEGE OF WEPENER.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

No shelling was heard at Wepener yesterday.

ADVANCE ON ROUXVILLE.

General Brabant and head-quarters with all the mounted troops left Aliwal North, yesterday, for Rouxville.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Lord Roberts has telegraphed a strong remonstrance to President Kruger against the treatment of Colonial prisoners at Pretoria, who are treated as criminals.

TRIAL OF AFRIKANDER REBELS.

Two Afrikander rebels have been court-martialled at Naauwpoort and sentenced to ten and five years' penal servitude respectively. They were not ringleaders.

Lord Roberts confirmed the sentences, which he hoped would have a deterrent effect.

PRESENTS FOR THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

The American Consul at Pretoria has received seven tons of presents for the British prisoners, mostly luxuries and hospital stores.

The Transvaal authorities admitted the goods duty free, and gave every facility for forwarding them.

DESPATCH OF LORD ROBERTS.

A despatch from Lord Roberts to-day says the enemy's movement in the South has been checked. Wepener is still surrounded but the little garrison is holding out well.

Troops are being moved to their assistance.

The health of the troops is good and the climate perfection.

BOER ULTIMATUM TO PORTUGAL.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The two Boer Governments have formally notified to Portugal that they will consider the permission given for the passage of British troops through Beira as tantamount to a hostile action.

It is thought unlikely that the Boers will support their Ultimatum with reprisals, but it is understood that Great Britain will promptly assist Portugal if she is attacked.

It is expected that Portugal will reply that she is only acting in accordance with Treaties.

CAVALRY FOR BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The 14th Hussars has arrived at Bloemfontein.

THE REDDERSBURG AFFAIR.

Captain Dimsdale, of the Irish Rifles, has died of his wounds.

THE RECENT CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 15.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, London, 14th April:—

Lord Roberts wires that the Boer movement to the south has been checked by the troops moving to the help of Wepener. It is unofficially reported that the presence of British troops at Reddersburg and Dewetsdorp, threatening the Boer communications, has compelled a northward trek.

Stores and horses are arriving at Bloemfontein and a movement is expected.

Lord Methuen, it is rumoured, will be already well towards Hoopstad, but his force is probably insufficient to seriously threaten Boer communications with the north and Kroonstadt. It is recognised here that the changes made in the commands was inevitable; nevertheless the command entrusted to Colonel Ian Hamilton is thought to be somewhat high. Lord Methuen's critics regret that General Gatacre is returning alone.

GENERAL JOUBERT'S LAST MOMENTS.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN TO MRS. JOUBERT.

The following details have transpired, states a Reuter's message, regarding the death of General Joubert:—On Sunday morning he was taken ill, and suffered great pain throughout Monday. Towards the evening of Tuesday the pain ceased, but it was evident that he was sinking, and at 11 p.m. he passed away, having been unconscious for some time previously. The General's complaint was acute inflammation of the bowels, and death was accelerated by failure of the heart's action.

After laying in state, the remains were removed to the deceased's farm at Rustfontein, near Wakkerstroom, for burial. It was General Joubert's wish that the ceremony should be a quiet one, of a civil and private nature, and that military honours should not be rendered.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states:—It was said and I give the story for what it is worth, that the Queen had despatched a message to Lord Roberts, in which she asked him to convey to Mrs. Joubert, an assurance of her sympathy with her in the loss of her husband. Her Majesty has, moreover, asked Lord Roberts to tell Mrs. Joubert that the British people have regarded her husband as a gallant soldier and an honourable foeman. It is interesting to note, too, that Sir Evelyn Wood, who has always held his old antagonist in esteem, has asked Lord Roberts to convey to the widow of the Boer Commandant-General an assurance of his sympathy.

The British officers at Pretoria have sent a wreath of flowers to put in General Joubert's grave as a tribute of their respect and regret.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Paris Exhibition was opened to-day in beautiful weather.

The ceremony was simple, imposing and picturesque.

President Loubet surrounded by the Foreign Ambassadors and Commissioners delivered the inaugural address, in which he enlarged upon the educative results of the Exhibition, and especially in the domain of social economy and humanity.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Indian and Ceylon sections of the Paris Exhibition are the only ones that are completed and make a handsome show. The attendants are in picturesque native costumes and are ready to conduct visitors and explain the exhibits.

SIR DONALD STEWARTS' FUNERAL.

Sir Donald Stewart's funeral took place to-day at Chelsea Hospital. The ceremony was most impressive.

Her Majesty the Queen sent a wreath and representatives from the Emperor of Germany, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, Duke of Cambridge and Duke of Connaught attended.

Lord Wolseley and his staff were also present besides Lord George Hamilton, Lord Strathcona and many others.

Lord Wolseley and numerous Military and Civil dignitaries attended the funeral of Sir Donald Stewart, and a Service, full military ceremonial, was held at Chelsea Hospital Chapel. A salute of 17 minute guns was fired. The escort was furnished by the Blues, and squadrons of the 10th and 14th Hussars accompanied the cortege to Brompton cemetery. The Queen sent a laurel wreath as a mark of respect and regard for the memory of a most gallant officer from his Sovereign. Wreaths were also sent from the Secretary of State for India and Lady White.

THE SHAH GOES TO EUROPE.

The "Times" Teheran correspondent states that the Shah has gone to Sabreez, en route to Europe.

REBELLION IN COREA.

Reuter (Yokohama) says that an extensive rebellion has started in the interior of Corea.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

SITUATION STILL SERIOUS.

APRIL 13.

Reuter, in a telegram from Accra of yesterday's date, states that there is no corroboration of the rumour that Sir Frederick Hodgson is in the enemy's hands, but the situation in Ashanti is still regarded as serious.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRINCE OF WALES.

APRIL 15.

It is alleged that the Prince of Wales has pleaded for leniency to Sipido, whose parents petitioned the Prince and the Queen.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Mansion House Famine Fund now amounts to £184,894.

OBITUARY.

Lord Inchiquin and Sir Alonzo Money are dead.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

A TRAGIC SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 15.

An unfortunate shooting accident happened at Lanowlee yesterday morning. It is reported that Mr. Saunders, assistant station-master, accompanied by a guard, named Mr. Carvalho, went out shooting when the former accidently shot a woman. Mr. Saunders fired at a dove which, it is stated, flew into a thick bush, and Mr. Carvalho who was a little in front, went down to see if anything had been shot, and was surprised to find that a woman was lying on the ground. He came back and informed Saunders that a woman was shot, advising him to remain where he was. Mr. Carvalho then went back and found the woman lying is an unconscious state. Two men and four railway porters, who were with them, hurried back for medical assistance. Finding Dr. Channer, they took him to the place, where they found the woman had disappeared, but she was discovered later on with some of her friends. She received shots in her face and shoulders, but the wounds are pronounced to be not dangerous. Mr. Saunders has been released on bail.

SEVERE HEAT IN POONA.

For the last few days heat in Poona is severe.

THE VICEROY AT QUETTA.

A CORDIAL RECEPTION.

QUETTA, APRIL 11.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Curzon accompanied by Sir William Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, Major the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary, Colonel Fenn, R.A.M.C., Captain Campbell, A.D.C., Captain Knox, A.D.C., Captain Steel, A.D.C., and Mr. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary, arrived at Quetta to-day punctually at 12 noon. The morning was bright and cool after a heavy downpour of rain during the night, and Quetta was looking its very best, and had put on its holiday garb to welcome their Excellencies. At the station to meet the Viceroy were Mr. Barnes, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Mrs. Barnes, General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Forces in Bombay, and Staff, the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Las Bela, Major-General Sir Richard Hart, V. C., Commanding the Quetta District and Lady Hart, and Staff, and all the civil and military officers of the station, as well as many native chiefs and sirdars. A smart guard-of-honour of the Wiltshire Regiment, with band and colours, was drawn up on the platform, and as His Excellency alighted from his carriage, he was received with a Royal salute. Mr. Barnes then presented the leading civil officers to His Excellency, and the military officers were presented by Generals Sir Robert Low and Sir Richard Hart. The station was most tastefully decorated, and many ladies and gentlemen had assembled to witness. Their Excellencies' arrival, as well as a large crowd of natives. On leaving the station the Viceroy, accompanied by Mr. Barnes, C.S.I., Major the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary and Captain Campbell A.D.C., drove in the first carriage, followed in the second by Her Excellency Lady Curzon, Mrs. Barnes, Sir William Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, and Captain Knox A.D.C. The sight outside the station, and in fact the whole way from the station to the Residency was a most striking one. Round the open space in front and on both sides of the road along which the Viceroy was to pass tall venetian masts of many colours had been erected, and the tops of these were joined together by strings of gaily fluttering flags of every hue, shape, and size. The whole length of the road was lined with troops, the Wiltshire Regiment, Royal Artillery, 26th Baluchistan Infantry, with their striking red pantaloons and khaki-coloured coats, the 12th Bombay Infantry, and the Suffolk Regiment, and all their bright coloured and variegated uniforms standing out under the multitude of flags waving in the breeze and the lines of green trees in the background formed a pageant both brilliant and striking. Their Excellencies' carriages, which were received with enthusiastic cheers as they drove along were accompanied by an escort of the 6th Bombay Cavalry under Captain Browne, and also by an escort of the Zob Valley Levies who had ridden in many miles to take their places in the procession. Drawn up at the Residency was another guard-of-honour of the Suffolk Regiment, and also one of the Baluchistan Volunteers. At 3-15 p.m., His Excellency the Viceroy was waited upon at the Residency by a deputation of the Municipality, and received an address from them to which he replied.

His Excellency spoke as follows:—"Members of the Quetta Municipal Committee,—Permit me to thank you very warmly for the friendly welcome that has been extended to Lady Curzon and myself upon our arrival here, and to acknowledge in particular the terms of the address which has just been read, and the novel and interesting gift of a Panjdeh carpet with which you have accompanied it. The carpet will be a valuable addition to an Eastern collection that is now assuming considerable dimensions. This is my third visit to Quetta. I have had the pleasure of staying here in the time of Sir Robert Sandeman, and in the time of Sir James Browne, and now that I am again in your midst in the hospitable hands of Mr. Barnes I feel that I may say with truth that I have seen the place under the most favourable auspices since I have been the guest successively of the three men whose labours have made Quetta what it now is. The occsions of my several visits in 1888, in 1894, and now again in 1900, have also enabled me to form an independent judgment as to the accuracy of your remarks concerning the growth of the town and station, while they have given me a continuous acquaintance with your history that entitles me almost to claim the privileges of an old family friend. No one at any rate can more fully realise, or can regard with a more interested eye, the part that Quetta by virtue of its position is bound to play in the political, strategical and commercial development of this part of the frontier. Upon the present occasion I am more concerned to note the third and last than the two earlier of these aspects. The growth of this place from a small bazar inside the fort of the Khan to a prosperous township of 10,000 souls affords a spontaneous testimony to the natural advantages of your situation. In so far as these are capable of being promoted by a definite and sympathetic policy on the part of the supreme Government you may rely upon me for a full measure of support. I am keenly interested in the Nushki trade route, and mean to spare no effort to make it a success. I have not the slightest intention of allowing any natural advantages that may accrue to Baluchistan by virtue of its geographical position to be neutralised or stifled by the fiscal policy or by the political antagonism of independent parties. I cannot conjure into existence an artificial trade, or permanently keep alive a traffic that is without organic vitality, but in so far as the commerce of this part of the frontier is capable, if fostered of natural development, and is likely when freed from advantitious impediments and restrictions, to create its own future it shall receive every encouragement from me that the Government can reasonably afford. I believe that merchants are gradually becoming acquainted with the security and profits of the Nushki route. If a railway to that place cannot yet come, we can at any rate take in hand the improvement of the road, whilst as regards the telegraphic extension concerning which you have appealed to me, I am happy to be able to inform you that the line from Panjapai to Nushki has not only been sanctioned, but is actually under construction, and will be finished by the end of the present month. In all these respects the sympathetic attitude of the Government merits and equivalent response at the hands of the local merchants, and it is in the power of your trading community to fortify the friendly prepossessions to which I have given utterance by their own enterprise and initiative. The Municipality of Quetta can also play a useful part in promoting a trade route, to which they attach so much importance, for they can take care that the taxation imposed by them does not in any case operate as a transit duty upon traffic proceeding to or from Nushki.

Gentlemen, your Municipality is still young, in fact its legal constitution seems to have been posterior to my last visit. It is perhaps for that reason that you appear to display a good deal of the energy that is frequently associated with youth, and to be fertile not only in achieved successes but in future ambition. Here as elsewhere the water question is one of the first importance. I understand you to express satisfaction and gratitude at the manner in which you have so far been treated by the Government, but to ask for a continuation of the same favour in respect of the terms under which you may be permitted to share in the increased pipe supply that is contemplated by the local administration. All I can now say in this relation is that if you will send up your application to the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, it will receive full and fair consideration at our hands. Upon the subsidiary point as to the interest upon the loan already made to you by Government for your drainage and waterworks schemes, which you are anxious to be permitted to pay in reduced instalments spread over a longer term of years, I am happy to be able to a large extent to meet your wishes. I am conscious that a young and struggling Municipality is deserving of encouragement at the hands of the supreme Government, and with the large demands for public works that are pressing upon you I am desirous, as far as possible, to liberate your funds. For these reasons I have agreed to Mr. Barnes's recommendation that your annual repayments of interest shall be reduced from Rs. 12,490 to Rs. 8,000 per annum a concession by which the repayment of the debt will be postponed from 1904 to 1906.

Gentlemen, in the concluding paragraphs of your address you testify to your devoted loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to the satisfaction with which you have learned of the recent victories gained by her arms. Every such victory is a direct benefit to this, as to every other part of the British Empire, for, on the one hand, it vindicates the power of the British Raj to defend its own and to triumph over its enemies on the other hand the prestige of victory is a deterrent to future attack, since it is a common experience that a Power that has emerged from a successful war, and we now have reasonable hope that our successes in South Africa may henceforward continue, is not very readily or eagerly assailed by its remaining rivals. I trust, therefore, that the victories of Her Majesty's arms in South Africa may be felt even in regions so remote as the Indian Frontier, and that they may and to the sense of security which under the shelter of British rule you have now for so long enjoyed,

"You are good enough in your final sentence to express a hope that I may come again to Quetta. None of us can forecast the future, but nevertheless I can hardly expect to visit your town for a fourth time. If, however, this be the last occasion on which I shall ever find myself here, I shall yet feel that I carry away with me an enduring recollection of a place which I have thrice visited within little more than twelve years whose growth I have endeavoured to promote, both by written word and by official deed, and in whose future I shall never fail to take the liveliest and most personal interest."

Later in the afternoon His Highness the Khan of Khelat and some of his principal Sirdars paid a visit of ceremony to the Viceroy and a guard-of-honour of the 20th Bengal Infantry was drawn up outside the Residency. His Highness the Khan was received with a salute of 19 guns, both on arrival and departure. The Jam of Las Bela also paid a visit to His Excellency during the afternoon. At 5-15 the Viceroy and his full Staff accompanied by Mr. Barnes Agent to the Governor-General, and Sir William Cunningham, Foreign Secretary, left the Residency to return the visit of the Khan, escorted by a squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry. A guard-of-honour of the Suffolk Regiment was in readiness outside the Residency of the Khan, and a salute of 31 guns was fired at the Residency, both on the departure and return of his Excellency. To-night Mr. Barnes gives a dinner in their Excellencies' honour, and after dinner the Viceroy will hold a levee.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General M. H. Saward and Lieutenant-Colonel J. deB. Lynch are admitted to Colonels' allowance.

Major-General Westmacott succeeds General Nicolson in command of a first class district in Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jayakar, Agency Surgeon, Muscat, reverts to military employ.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Calcutta Mint has been opened for the coinage of Hongkong dollars, rules being added under which silver may be tendered for this purpose.

Mr. Hart, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted nineteen months' furlough, Mr. F. J. Atkinson officiating.

Mr. Keene, Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted three months' leave, Mr. H. J. Brereton officiating.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Burma Courts Act is notified to come into force on the 16th April, and Mr. Copleston is gazetted Chief Judge, while Messrs. Foxe, Bigge and Birks are gazetted to the remaining judgeships.

Lieutenant Hall, R. A. M. C., is posted to plague duty, Bombay.

Major Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, becomes Cantonment Magistrate in the Central Provinces.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Maconaghey becomes Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

Mr. Gunion, Principal of the Daly College, Indore, is granted six months' leave, Captain A. V. T. Campbell officiating.

Mr. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is granted one year's furlough from the 1st May; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wylie, officiating.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton becomes Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

Captain A. F. Pinhey becomes Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Captain F. A. Smith, I. M. S., Bombay, officiates as Agency Surgeon at Muscat.

ARMS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

APRIL 14.

It is notified that arms, ammunition and warlike stores brought into any Indian port on the way to the Persian Gulf will henceforth be held liable to the conditions of Indian Arms Act.

SILVER AND IMPORT DUTY.

It is notified that silver imported for British dollar coinage will be exempt from import duty.

It is also notified that parcels sent from Portugal via England for Portuguese Possessions in India are exempted from Indian import duty where "bona fide" intended for the use only of the addressees.

FATAL FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

SEVEN LIVES LOST.

Destructive fire occurred to-day at the Seebpore Jute Mills, resulting in the death of an Eurasian, named Gregory, and six natives. From the excessive heat, caused by the fire, one of the walls of the building bulged out and collapsed, burying Gregory and the natives in the debris. Every effort was made to save them, but after much trouble seven dead bodies were got out. Two other natives were seriously injured. It is not known how the fire originated.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A MARKED DECREASE.

Considerable decrease in plague returns occurred during the last few days. Yesterday's figures show only 52 cases and 43 deaths.

THE CAWNPORE RIOTS.

FULL DETAILS.

The plague riot which occurred here on Wednesday has left the town in a state of sullen unrest. The story of the riot is briefly as follows: Soon after mid day on Wednesday the police guard at the segregation camp near Anwarganj was attacked by a large mixed mob which came from the direction of the city. There were several people in the camp at the time, the majority not being patients but friends of patients undergoing quarantine. The mob at once set fire to the huts, and the guard, when they attempted to resist, were rushed and overpowered. The men were either killed out-right or stunned with lathies, and their bodies thrown into the flames. Having completed the destruction of the camp the mob moved off to the observation camp which they surrounded and set on fire. In all one head constable and four constables were killed. A clerk in the hospital, whom the mob took for a plague doctor, was attacked, and had to run for his life. He escaped along the Grand Trunk Road to the B. B. and C. I Railway station at Anwarganj and gave the alarm. The stationmaster there telegraphed into Cawnpore, and the Collector received the news at about 1-30. After the attack on the hospital the mob incited by agitators, moved towards the Civil Lines with the intention of attacking the factories, and, it is stated in order to demonstrate against the Civil Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, who since the imposition of the plague rules has several times been threatened. Immediately on receipt of the news the Collector, Mr. Hope, sent into cantonments for assistance, police were despatched to the scene of the outrage, and the 5th Bengal Cavalry and 11th Rajputs marched towards the threatened point. The mob collected in a large maidan on the outskirts of the city, where they were met by the 5th B. C. who held them in check. Notice was sent to the men of the Light horse, and arms and ammunition, forty rounds per man, were served out. At about 4 p.m., the men, paraded and moved off to the scene of the disturbance. They joined the Cavalry, and kept the mob on the move, riding, through it constantly, backwards and forwards. As they showed

NO DISPOSITION TO DISPERSE

the Collector had an illegal meeting proclaimed, and sent men into the crowd warning the people to disperse within ten minutes. At the end of that period the cavalry formed a line right across the maidan and drove the people into the city with the flats of their swords. It was by this time dusk, and all the afternoon the troops had been exposed to a dropping fire of stones, kunker and abuse. Several men were hurt, the Officer Commanding the Light Horse being struck in the face by a stone, and cut severely. The Lieutenant-Governor, who arrived in Cawnpore in the morning for the purpose of settling plague measures, then ordered the withdrawal of the troops, which in consequence returned to cantonments, leaving the Light Horse to deal with the mob by this time pent up in two streets of the city opening upon the maidan. The crowd seeing the troops withdrawn became obstreperous, and attacked the Light Horse with stones and lathies. The men were ordered to fire a volley over the heads of the crowd, but this proceeding only excited the derision of the mob and stirred them up to fresh efforts with bricks and kunkar. Two volleys were then fired into the mob which soon after dispersed. Pickets were posted all over the station, guards were placed at the Bank of Bengal and the Kotwali, and the Light Horse bivouacked during the night on the maidan. In the morning

THINGS APPEARED QUIET.

The roads were patrolled and all groups broken up as fast as they formed, and the people kept on the move. A new difficulty, however, arose. Whether by arrangement or out of fear of disturbance the bazaars were kept closed, and no provisions were to be had In the morning the Lieutenant-Governor called a meeting of the Municipal Board, and it was decided that the members should endeavour to allay popular excitement by explaining the plague regulations. A meeting was convened this morning by the Lieutenant-Governor of the leading unofficial members of the native community in order to arrive at the reasons for the outbreak. The deputation stated the objections of the people, which were chiefly aimed at the clause in the regulations directing the removal of patients to segregation camps. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that as far as was possible the people would be treated in their own houses. The removal of the objectionable clause would mean practically the withdrawal of the plague regulations, or at any rate would render them futile. The following proclamation was drafted and approved of by the deputation:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor, in view of the state of feeling in the town of Cawnpore in regard to plague, caused by the occurrence of a few cases of sporadic plague which have been dealt with, is informed that at present there is no plague in the city of Cawnpore. The plague regulations are directed to preventing plague entering into the city of Cawnpore. If the people through their headmen have any representations to make regarding the operation of the plague rules, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive them and to give them every consideration."

Orders were issued to have copies made and posted up in prominent places immediately. The Lieutenant-Governor then addressed the meeting. He pointed out that the cases which had been dealt with were sporadic, that the city of Cawnpore was free from plague. The regulations which had caused the outburst were those that had been submitted to the people themselves, or their representatives, who had passed them. He was reluctant to further excite public feeling by the display of force, and had withdrawn the troops. It rested with them to show the people that the regulations were necessary, and he finally warned them, that if the time came when the troops had again to be called out, the volleys would not be fired in the air but into the crowd. It is noticeable that though

THE TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE IS SULLEN,

uncertain and untrustworthy, there has been no attempt at violence except the outrage on the observation camp and segregation camp. There has been no injury to property and the mob has apparently no immediate intention of again resorting to violence. The factories have in some cases been compelled to close for lack of hands. The woollen Mills and one or two other establishments have kept open by paying double wages, but their premises are picketed and are practically in a state of siege. The hands are troublesome and anxious to leave. It is doubtful whether if the present tension exists to-morrow any of the factories will be able to keep going. Provisions are scarce, and will soon command famine prices. The bazaars are kept obstinately closed, and a species of boycott has been instituted with regard to the chief movers in the affair. For example, the Collector's servant on his way from the mutton club was attacked and looted, and the Government treasurer, who is suspected by the mob of having signed a document at yesterday's meeting upholding the regulations, has his house in the city blockaded by a jeering mob. It is not certain whether he is in it or not, but wherever he is, there he will apparently have to stay for the present. With regard to the picketing orders have been issued that all attempts at intimidation are to be suppressed. For the present it only remains to await the effect of to-day's proclamation. The weak point is of course the persistent closing of the bazaars, for which there is no remedy. An alarm was given last night that agitators were stirring up the mob to riot and murder, and the Borderers and some of the cavalry turned out to suppress any such attempts. Nothing however occurred, and at 4 a.m. the troops returned to barracks.

THE PEOPLE ARE UNDOUBTEDLY IN A STATE OF PANIC,

and the preaching of agitators has made their temper most uncertain. I went out this morning to see the camp, the existence of which at any time my gharrywallah stoutly denied. Ultimately he drove me out of the town and set me down at a very ordinary village at which there were no signs of a fire. I had by this time begun to doubt his good faith, but nevertheless went off with a camera to investigate. I found no signs of outrage, so turned back, when I was confronted by a group of three brawny individuals with lathis who inquired whether I was the doctor. I hurriedly explained that I was not and never had been, and retired swiftly but in good order upon my ticca which was about 500 yards off. I was escorted to it by my friends with the lathis who objurgated my gharrywallah to such purpose that he kept his tats at full gallop till we were out of sight.

The station at present seems perfectly quiet, but in the bazaars it is obvious that there is much uneasiness about. The police here are very shorthanded, and some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining reinforcements; as there is a disinclination in the large cities to weaken their force in view of a possible responsive movement to that now taking place here. The only trouble that has been experienced in the administration of the regulations has come from the large centres. In the villages early notice is invariably given of suspicious cases, and all possible assistance given to the authorities. In Benares the sporadic plague was managed with the greatest tact and skill, and had the same discretion been shown here on the part of one or two subordinate officials it is thought that much trouble would have been avoided. The Lieutenant-Governor is determined that the regulations shall not be relaxed in the slightest, and although deeply reluctant will not hesitate to repress any further display of violence by force. Sir A. MacDonnell will remain in Cawnpore till complete quiet is restored.—*Pioneer.*

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 30.

THE WAR.

The infinite mischief, potential in such ill-considered articles as that of Mr. Kipling on "The Sin of Witchcraft," to which I have already once or twice referred, is promptly illustrated by the reports that have been coming in all this week of the recrudescence of disaffection among our fellow-subjects in Cape Colony, a recrudescence directly traceable, many consider, to those vindictive impulses among the British Colonists there, to which Mr. Kipling has unhappily given such forceful and world-wide expression in "The Times." This longing for vengeance may be perfectly natural, but the point is, that it has to be overcome by us if we are to remain the imperial race we have been during the past 200 years. The Dutch have behaved infamously in many ways throughout this War, and in nothing more so than in the manner in which they forced it upon us, and they must be thoroughly well thrashed and reduced to loyal subjection. But, on the other hand, we very much deserve all we have got from the Boers and Dutch in and during this War. Our whole policy down to the last few years was to cut our Colonies adrift. The less we knew of them and had to do with them the better; and when in South Africa in Mr. Gladstone's time the Boers rose in arms against us, preoccupied with the Home Rule Agitation, all the majority of the people of this country thought of, was patching up a peace at any price, as hurriedly as possible, and leaving the Cape and Natal English colonists to stew in our dishonour at their leisure. To this is due the infamous Jameson Raid, which we now recognise to have been, so far as our countrymen on the spot were concerned, but an egregiously stupid act of despair at our cynical indifference. To this is also entirely due our ignorance of the military strength and general condition of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, together with the humiliating errors made by us at the first opening of the present campaign, and the wicked, because fruitless, loss of lives we consequently suffered. In fact all our troubles in South Africa are of our own making, and this alone should make us considerate in the settlement of the terms of peace, that is when once we have thoroughly crushed the rebellion. But the supreme argument for clemency is the comfort, safety, and honour of the Empire; and if we are to make a real and abiding compact with the Boers, if we are to win their hearts, as well as annex their country, we must let them clearly realise that on their frank and loyal submission we are determined on our part to let bygones be bygones, at once and for ever. Of course I refer only to the rank-and-file of the rebels. The leaders, and those who in the course of the War have been guilty of criminal offences, will, everyone admits, require different treatment, but even in their case, justice must be tempered with mercy, and over-inspiration of race hatred religiously suppressed. In this connexion I may call attention to the views recently expressed by the Hon. J. Rose-Innes, Q.C., the well-known Cape politician. He sees no help for it but to deprive the two Republics of independence as it existed before the War, but he hopes that the administrative officials who will rule the two States until they are ready for "complete self-government on colonial lines," will while fearing neither capitalist nor Boer be in sympathy with the people.

MR. SCHREINER AND KIMBERLEY.

We are now in possession of fuller particulars regarding the correspondence that passed prior to the War between the Mayor of Kimberley and the Premier of Cape Colony. In his letter of June 12 the Mayor pointed out the unrest that prevailed and the defenceless condition of the town and province, which, apart from the 500 Volunteers, were indifferently armed, especially in the matter of artillery. There were, he said, no available arms or ammunition in the event of war, and the large body of natives would probably become a great source of danger. The Mayor, therefore, suggested the imperative necessity that the ammunition, the battery of artillery, and the rifles stored at King William's Town for Kimberley should be forwarded at the earliest possible moment owing to the critical juncture of affairs. It was the desire of the inhabitants simply to protect themselves and their property. In his telegram of the same date Mr. Schreiner took, what to say the least was a remarkably optimistic view of the situation. "I am officially informed," he observed, "that the representatives of the South African League have professed to the Civil Commissioner of Kimberley fears of invasion from the Republics. Such fears are absolutely groundless. It would be wrong on my part to give colour or countenance to them by giving directions at present for a movement of arms and munitions. You may rely on the Government's not overlooking anything affecting the interests and safety of the people of the Colony." The Mayor not convinced by Mr. Schreiner's assurances repeated his request denying that the despatch of arms and ammunition from King William's Town could be construed as giving colour or countenance to any alarmist rumours in view of the fact that the munitions were originally intended for Kimberley and would therefore practically amount to late delivery. Such a step, on the contrary, would allay existing unrest and insecurity. Mr. Schreiner still refused to give way and even as late as August 29, he again declared in answer to the Mayor's renewed application that there was "no occasion for unnecessary alarm." At the meeting of the Kimberley Town Council on Wednesday Mr. Schreiner was bitterly attacked by one of the speakers, while in the resolution adopted a comparison was drawn between the attitude of the Cape Prime Minister and that of the High Commissioner. Had it not been for Sir Alfred Milner's unaided exertions "Kimberley," it is declared, "would have been left in an entirely defenceless condition at the outbreak of the war."

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICS.

On the question of the future of the two Republics the Council, needless to say, went strongly for annexation, or as some prefer to call it absorption, and this is the keynote of the meetings that are being held all over the Colony as well as in Natal. At the meeting held at Beaconsfield a demand was not only made for annexation pure and simple but for condign punishment including the confiscation of their property on "all rebels," accompanied by the payment of compensation to all loyalists. The special correspondent of the "Times" at Cape Town says he can scarcely convey the intensity of the people's convictions regarding the necessity of annexation as the only guarantee of peace. The representative of the same journal, now at Kimberley, speaks in equally strong terms. "Any coquetting with disloyal colonists or hostile Boers will," he says, "be fraught with greater danger to the continuance of British supremacy in South Africa than has ever been occasioned by President Kruger or any other enemy of the Empire." Further he tells us that "Great Britain has now to decide whether she prefers a loyal Dominion of South Africa owing perpetual allegiance to the Crown or a United States of South Africa discarding all connexion with the mother-country." The National Liberal Federation—once known by the nickname of Caucus—has been in session at Nottingham this week and in view of the divided state of the "outs" as to the war there was much curiosity to see how that body would deal with the question. The Chairman of the Federation (Dr. Spence Watson) is an out-and-out Little Englander, and naturally his opening speech was not exactly on the same lines as that of Sir Edward Grey who, owing to the illness of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was the principal speaker at the public meeting which always winds up these conferences. Dr. Watson acquitted the Government of desiring war but accused them of having played a game of bluff and so brought about hostilities. The vials of his wrath were chiefly poured out upon Mr. Cecil Rhodes whose popularity for the time being at any rate does seem to have suffered an eclipse. He however will be in England in a few days and perhaps his "magnetic influence" upon which his admirers are never tired of descanting may enable him to recover the ground he has lost particularly since the world has learnt all about the "tracasserie" of the Kimberley siege. Dr. Watson was rather vague about what should be done after the war comes to an end, but he is disturbed at the idea that we are, as he calls it, about to "destroy deliberately two free and independent nationalities." Surely, he exclaims, we have not sunk so low as this. The "widest independence compatible with the dvoidance of a recurrence of the pre-

sent trouble" is the remedy he suggests. The resolution submitted to the conference by Mr. Massie, a delegate from Oxford, reaffirmed the declaration of the general committee of the Federation last December, and declared its conviction that the policy of the Government, in their conduct of South African affairs since 1895, has been wanting in knowledge, foresight, and judgment; appealed to all sections of Liberals, both in and out of Parliament, to unite in trying to secure a durable and satisfactory settlement in South Africa, such as can only be found by paying due regard to the wishes of all sections of the population, by insisting upon just and fair treatment of the native races, and by giving to all parts of South Africa the fullest measure of self-government compatible with its future peace and prosperity. The discussion was lively and far from unanimous, but the resolution passed with only one or two dissentients. The Conference recorded its high appreciation of the loyal services rendered under circumstances of great difficulty by the Governments of Cape Colony and Natal, and of the spontaneous enthusiasm with which our colonies, as a whole, have rallied to the support of the mother-country—"an event of significant and far-reaching importance;" the conference further expressed its "admiration of the gallant conduct of our soldiers and sailors, British and Colonial, and its deep sympathy with the wounded and with all who through the war have lost relatives and friends, or have been plunged into suffering and distress." After Sir Edward Grey's imperialistic speech perhaps the most significant utterance heard during the conference was a remark of the chief Liberal Whip at the breakfast given to the election agents and political secretaries. "Whether we like it or don't like it, the British flag must float over the whole of South Africa," was the declaration of Mr. Herbert Gladstone.

GENERAL ELECTION RUMOURS.

The talk of the past two or three weeks as to the probability of a General Election either in the summer or a little later has been intensified by some oracular utterances of public men. Sir Lewis McIver, the ex-Madras official who since his retirement from India has blossomed into an M. P. and a Baronet, addressing the Liberal Unionist organisation, of which he is so active a member, said "that a General Election in the early autumn of this year is not more improbable than the prospects of a good grouse season." Sir Matthew White-Ridley however has since made use of the following expression in a speech delivered to a miners' deputation at the Home Office:—"If the Government faced another Session—and the present probabilities were that they might—he hoped to be able to deal with some of the defects in the Bill to which allusion had been made." Sir Edward Grey, in his Nottingham speech, gave some more or less cogent reasons for threatening that a dissolution is not quite so near as some people suppose. It is true that we have to deal with a Government of surprises but will they, by going to the country before we are in military occupation of both Republics, venture to lay themselves open to the grave charge that in a serious emergency they cared more for snatching a party victory than for the public interest. Sir E. Grey resents the assumption that in this year an election should be hurried on for party purposes. In ordinary times, he admits, there would have been some inducement for the Government to dissolve. There is, what he mildly calls, a great deal of talk of dissension in the Liberal Party, and in ordinary times he thinks the Government would have been entitled to take advantage of the situation and dissolve, but these are not ordinary times, and we must not be quite sure that if the Election came to-morrow it would find Liberals so disunited as people supposed. Elections have a great power of concentrating men's minds, and he is not sure that even now if we had an Election it would turn on South Africa. Other subjects would creep into the discussion. On the whole he seems to think that the Government will consider discretion the better part of valour. Finally Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., in the characteristically defiant letter he has just addressed to the management committee of the Cardiff Conservative Association declares that the election "is yet far off."

THE INDIAN STRETCHER-BEARERS.

It will be gratifying to the Indian public to learn that, in the efforts that have been so widely made in this country for the supply of clothing and other comforts to our troops in South Africa and for the relief of their families, the brave little army of Indian stretcher-bearers and camp-followers generally has not been forgotten. Nothing could have exceeded the eagerness for work shown by this little band of heroes or their devotion to duty while under fire, or their admirable courage in carrying wounded soldiers from the field of battle; and it was with some concern that one noted, week after week, the omission of all special reference to them in the daily published lists of the various war funds. Questions have been asked about them both in Parliament and in the papers; and it now appears, from a statement by Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons, that the Patriotic Fund Commissioners have made arrangements for the relief of the wives, widows and families of Indian subjects, who may be wounded and killed in the War. This, however, is not enough. The men themselves, while on actual service though supplied with warm clothing by the State, will be glad to have some useful additions to the authorised supply of blankets, coats and putties and also to have some cash in hand to buy sweetmeats and tobacco and other comforts. General Sir William Olpherts, R. A., Mrs. Advani (of Kurrachee) and other Anglo-Indians have taken the subject up; and now, at the instance of General J. L. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a subscription list has been opened in the columns of the "Globe" for this purpose. All money collected up to the 19th April will be remitted to Captain Wickham, who will see that it is suitably spent.

MR. EDMUND FULLER'S PICTURES.

It is now the season of "private views" of pictures destined for the great annual show at the Royal Academy; and on Wednesday last some fine oil-paintings by Mr. Edmund Fuller, son of General Fuller, R. E., once Presidency Engineer at Bombay, and still remembered in your city as the architect of the High Court, were on view at his father's house in Courtfield Gardens, where Mrs. Fuller was "at home" to her friends. Two of the pictures are sea pieces on large canvases, one of "work and play"—"work" being represented by a fleet of fishing smacks with coloured sails, scudding along in every direction, under a cloud-flecked sky, on a dancing sea, of most ethereal blue and purple, and "play" by a racing yacht, careering on its path of foam in all the glory of snowy sails and shapely spars. The whole picture is full of freshness, light and motion. Mr. Fuller's picture of "the Golden Horn"—a long promontory of sandy "links" above a quiet summer sea on the Cornish coast—is also very pleasant to look upon in these cold, frost-nipped days of the latter end of March; and his little picture, "Out of school," of boys bathing from a boat, recalls some of the best work of a well-known Bombay artist, Mr. Van Ruith. Among Mrs. Fuller's Bombay friends on Wednesday afternoon were Mrs. Alexander Rogers, Sir James and Miss Richey, Mrs. and Miss Butler, Lady Jardine and Miss Hogg, Mr. John Moore, Mr. Herbert and Mrs. W. R. Birdwood, General and Mrs. Blundell, Colonel S. Babington, and Mrs. and Miss Winter.

THE NAVY AND THE EMPIRE.

Admiral Sir Henry Nicholson presided at a lecture delivered the other night, in the Jehangir Hall of the Imperial Institute, by Mr. H. F. Wyatt. The lecturer pointed out that the general war-like tone engendered by the present war has inevitably drawn attention to the British Navy, as the principal means of defence possessed by the British people. But defence against invasion is after all, but one of the functions of the fleet. Historically our sea-power is interwoven with the expansion of our race since the days of Queen Elizabeth, with the formation of the typical English character, and with the development of every characteristic condition of the British Empire. Thus the growth of the British Constitution has been rendered possible only by the immunity from invasion given by command of the sea. To such mastery we also owe the expansion of our Empire, and our freedom from conscription. But besides these achievements of the past, the power of the Navy now operates as an indispensable condition of the industrial prosperity of the United Kingdom, since without our fleet we should be at a disadvantage in our competition with Continental rivals in the distant markets of the world. We can maintain our grip on the markets neither of India, China, nor Africa unless we keep command of the sea. The present strength of our fleet is, Mr. Wyatt contends, inadequate to the vital needs of the British Empire. In 1814 our Navy, single-handed, was a match in fighting power for the navies of the rest of the world; it is now, he said, scarcely a match for the fleets of France and Russia combined. A series of slides illustrating the growth of the Navy was shown. Mr. Wyatt brought out very clearly how the monitor type of battle-ship had been evolved by the Americans in their war between the North and South. The China-Japan War has suggested an important alteration in connection with the torpedoes. They are now fired below the water line instead of above.

THE TAMBOURINE INCIDENT AT BATH.

With reference to an inaccurate and misleading paragraph, which recently went the round of the newspapers, I find the following explanation in the "Bath Herald" of last Monday:—"We regret to learn that some misunderstanding has arisen in India concerning Mrs. Brown-Potter's saluting of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, a Parsee gentleman from Bombay, at the Lyric War Fund Matinee in February. What actually occurred upon the selling of the tambourine, with which Mrs. Potter had assisted in making a patriotic collection and which she had autographed, was that in response to her appeal for 20 guineas Mr. Bomanji offered that amount, but in the great excitement prevailing was not immediately heard except by those near him. Major Sherston, however, anxious to realise as much as possible, announced that Mrs. Potter would kiss anyone who offered 21 guineas. Mr. Bomanji did not increase his bid, so that his original offer of 20 guineas previously made was accepted, and having been conducted to the stage (Mr. Bomanji being in feeble health at the time) to receive the tambourine, Mrs. Brown-Potter graciously saluted him as an acknowledgment of his generosity." Major Charles H. Simpson, whose name is well known on the Madras side of India and who was honorary treasurer of the Lyric War Fund, has written a very nice letter on the subject to one of Mr. Dhunjibhoy's friends in this country. The Major is, he says, very sorry that the episode of the tale of Mrs. Brown-Potter's tambourine should have brought about any unpleasantness to Mr. Dhunjibhoy or to his relatives and friends. Major Simpson proceeds:—"Amidst the excitement and furore which attended the bidding for the tambourine, a gentleman on the platform of the Lyric Theatre announced that Mrs. Brown-Potter would salute the highest bidder! And I very much doubt if Mr. Dhunjibhoy actually realized or even heard the inducement held out for higher bidding as he was sitting so far back in the stalls. It was his gallant and courteous nature that forbade him to refuse to step forward when called upon, to be saluted by the lady in question, and no Englishman would be ashamed to do what Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji did. On the contrary, one could not but observe that he could have pleaded ill-health for he was feeble from sickness. But he obeyed the clamorous wishes of the inspirited and excited audience, and received amidst a perfect ovation, the stage salute of the eminent lady who so graciously honoured him." Major Simpson adds that as one who has served as a soldier twenty years in India; and has had the opportunity and prestige of making the acquaintance of many of the estimable Parsee race, he should for ever regret it if this episode should be misconstrued and misrepresented by his friends, and above all by the Indian Press."

THE STORY OF A PERSIAN CARPET.

In the "Times," the other day, appeared the following paragraph:—An interesting discovery has been made recently at Girdlers'-hall, Basinghall-street. For many years past a large carpet of Persian manufacture has been used as a table covering. The value and rarity of this carpet was never suspected until it was discovered that the carpet had been presented to the Girdlers' Company by one Robert Bell, "in remembrance of his love," in the year 1634. The company of which the Lord Mayor is the Master, has had the carpet framed in an oaken border appropriately carved in a style belonging to the period of its date and hung in the banqueting-hall. This has been done under the advice of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, of the Victoria and Albert Museum. The carpet is nearly 30ft. long by 8ft. in width. This morning's issue of the "Times" contains a letter from Sir George Birdwood pointing out that there is a great deal to be found about the said Mr. Robert Bell in the "First Letter Book of the East India Company," edited by Mr. William Foster, B. A., Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, and by Sir George himself and also in other of the fragmentary records left by the London (original) East India Company. Mr. Robert Bell was, in fact, a prominent member of the Company from its establishment in 1600, and is named in the charter as one of the first "committees." The history of this very carpet of the Girdlers' Company, or rather conditionally held by them, is given in the Court minutes of April 2, 1634, as follows:—"Mr. Bell having given order to Mr. Rastall, President of Surat, in his lifetyme for the making of a Lahoare Carpett containing 7 yards long and 3 1-2 yards broad, with his owne and Girdlers' Armes thereon, for which Mr. Bell, as he alleged, had given Mr. Rastall satisfaction. And the said carpett beeing since the death of Mr. Rastall sent home, Mr. Bell was nowe sutor to the Court to have the same delivered unto him, hie intending it as a guift upon the Company of Girdlers, whereof hee is free. The Court taking his request into consideration, and although they are of opinion that the said carpett was bought with their monies, or, at least, charged upon their accompts, in which respect it was thought fitt that they should bee satisfyed for the same before they part with it out of their custody, yet in favour to Mr. Bell they were pleased to order the delivery thereof unto him, upon his promise made to the Court that if it shall hereafter appear that the Company have paid for the said carpett out of their estate to repay the same again, unto them, with all such damages as they shall sustayne thereby." Sir George adds:—"I have found no record of Mr. Robert Bell ever having repaid the company for the carpet, and I presume there is no limitation to the right of the State to recover it; but I should never for my own part raise that question. The carpet is of exquisite texture, the undoubted work of Persian weavers, and of Persian design, of the so-called 'Gerous type,' and the company's arms in the centre, flanked right and left by Mr. Bell's are harmoniously enough wrought with the general design; but it is all ruined by the introduction between the company's arms and Mr. Bell's of two naturalistically represented—and of their full size—bales of merchandise, stamped with Mr. Bell's gigantic initials and other outrageous trade marks. The carpet is, indeed, a patient illustration of the malign influence of this country on Oriental art from our very first impact on the East, and had I control of it I should simply cast it into Tophet."

OLLA PODRIDA.

It may safely be said that by no one more than by his colleagues is the death of the venerable Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart deplored. Although on some questions, notably frontier policy, he held views that were probably not shared by more than a small minority in the India Office he was beloved by every person there from the top to the bottom. Since the days of Sir Henry Rawlinson nobody in the Secretary of State's Council has exercised quite the same influence. The proceedings of the Council are, of course, not open to the public, but I understand that touching tributes were paid to his memory at the meeting on Tuesday, both by Lord George Hamilton and by Sir James Peile, the latter speaking as the senior member. A resolution of condolence with Lady Stewart was adopted. There was nothing of the courtier about Sir Donald Stewart, but he was a great favourite at court, probably owing to the frankness of speech which always was one of his greatest characteristics. But though he always said what he thought he had a way of expressing himself that no one could take offence at his words. His personal charm was such that nobody minded his unpopular opinions.

It is understood that Sir George Birdwood has undertaken to complete the second volume of Sir W. W. Hunter's History of India. It was I hear Sir William Hunter's express wish that his friend Sir G. Birdwood should do this, and I believe that he has promised Lady Hunter to accept the responsibility thus laid upon him. I have not ascertained the particulars, having only just casually heard of the matter as I am closing this letter.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Lord Harrowby; Mr. Archibald Forbes; Mr. H. Newton, formerly a High Court Judge in Bombay; Count Beneditti, the well-known French diplomatist; and Professor Pepper, of Pepper's ghost fame.

THE FAMINE.

RELIEF MEASURES IN THE SORATH PRANT.

Writing from Jetpur, a correspondent says: I have heard a great deal of the famine in other Prants of Kathiawar, viz., the Jhalawad, Halar and Gohilwad Prants, but have personally seen much more of the famine in this, Sorath Prant, and the measures adopted since its inception to lessen its severity, and to relieve suffering humanity from the bitter pangs of distress. The Prant consists of twenty States and jurisdictional Talukas. Excepting the two first-class States of Junagadh and Porbandar, it comprises Jafrabad, a second-class taluka under his Highness the Nawab of Janjira, the eighteen Kathi share-holders of Jetpur-Bilkha Taluka, the Bagasra, Dedan and Lakhapadar Thanas with their numerous petty States and the Bantwa Taluka belonging to the Mahomedan Talukdars of the Babi Dynasty. It has an area of 5,200 square miles and a population of nearly 8 1-2 lakhs according to the Census of 1891.

Early last August, as soon as it was too painfully evident that the usual monsoon clouds refused to discharge their bountiful downpour over our heads and were being hurried away northwards by the terrific cyclonic winds, a timely note of warning was sounded by our far-seeing Political Agent, Colonel J. M. Hunter, C.S.I.

On this, the machinery of the Agency Officials was at once set in motion to take precautions with the view of saving, by every available means, the dumb cattle—the real bread-winners—of our ryots from death by starvation and for keeping up their strength for a probable resowing of the khariff crops should the rains come down later on. For, the fields all around betrayed signs of an impending fodder famine and loud complaints about scarcity of fodder were heard in all directions. Prices of hay had gone up abnormally high, which it was far beyond the means of cultivators to pay. The preceding year's monsoon being very deficient, it was evident that the water-supply would fail at no distant date. To prevent this contingency and to effect the object in view all energy was concentrated to digging and deepening wells. Just at this juncture the Prant changed hands in the personnel of its Chief, Executive and Administrative Officer and Captain J. W. B. Merewether inaugurated his entree by a display of wonderful energy. Officers, both of the Agency and of the States below first class (including those under Agency management), the latter of whom were theretofore given to take life easy and to enjoy their positions with a light heart, were at once stirred up to a better appreciation of their duties and responsibilities and the magic wand waved by Captain Merewether enabled them to shake off their lethargy. They were compelled to move about the villages in their respective charges more energetically and thenceforward the usual afternoon siesta at home on downy beds or "gadi takias" was for them a thing of the past. It was, indeed, an interesting sight to observe an easy-going Karbhari or Kamdar of a Native State, and in several instances the Chiefs themselves, moving about from village to village, making enquiries as regards the welfare of the ryots and the condition of their cattle and crops and distributing "takavi" in the shape of food-grains, seeds, "kosvarat" &c., &c. Such an effect on these people was, in a majority of cases, hardly possible had it not been for the fact that they soon come to know that the new Prant Officer was a man, the like of whom they had not come across in this part of Kathiawar for some years and whose motto was "deeds not words." This officer and the Deputy Assistant Khan Bahadur Hormasji Jamsedji Antia were constantly on the move throughout the Prant and were almost ubiquitous. There was no knowing where these officers would be the next moment. Stay at head-quarters for them was impossible, and they have not known Sunday or holiday rest since the beginning of the famine.

As a result of these energetic measures, nearly 4,000 new wells, exclusive of double this number in the first-class States, are ready by this time and hundreds of old ones deepened and re-deepened, for the water level was constantly going lower. The water-supply, which would have undoubtedly failed, has thus been kept up, and with the aid of this, the cultivators set about day and night raising fodder and cheap grains. Although barely sufficient to keep alive a very small percentage of people, maunds of grain, such as "juwar" "bajri," "maize," "chino," "bante," "kang" "mustard" and "methi," have been raised by their efforts, the large quantities of Lucerne grass, "methi" and the stalks of the crops aforesaid raised by irrigation have, however, come as an invaluable boon to preserve the lives of the cattle, especially the plough cattle. Wherever one turned his gaze, the effect of the energy infused in these otherwise apathetic, easy-going, "kismatt"-relying cultivators by the officers and darbars under the chief control of the Prant Officer was self-evident. Thanks to these measures taken in hand at an early stage of the famine that the Prant has been saved from a water-famine and the mortality among plough bullocks has been so low. These well works are also mainly instrumental in keeping up the strength of the labouring classes and in saving them from starvation. Such of the cultivators as had no wells, or whose wells did not yield a sufficient quantity of water to enable them to grow irrigated crops and fodder, were helped by "takavi" advances. In many instances, the cattle of such cultivators have either been temporarily transferred to the charge of other well-to-do cultivators, who have raised sufficient fodder around their wells, or the men themselves have been given a share in some of the big wells, by means of which they have been able to raise crops. In fact, the orders of the Prant Officer, as regards the care of plough bullocks are most stringent. Officers visiting villages are directed to collect all the plough bullocks in one place, and if after inspection any of the latter are found weak, they are held responsible for taking steps to assist the owner with additional fodder, if necessary. Assistance has also been given to a very large number of cultivators to enable them to purchase "kos," ropes and the necessary paraphernalia for drawing water from wells.

A careful examination of the economic conditions of the villagers would show, beyond a shadow of doubt, that the men, whether cultivators, labourers or artizans, have very little savings as a rule, and the failure of the present monsoon, coming as it did in quick succession to previous bad years, deprived the cultivators of what little credit they had with their "sowkars," whereas the labouring classes, who usually eke out a bare subsistence by working in fields and in cutting grass, etc., for sale, found their work gone. Had these men, therefore, not been given timely assistance, I have very little doubt that a large proportion of them would have become homeless wanderers all over the Presidency, and would have either swelled the number of the immigrants who are at present pestering the streets of your big cities, or been found lying dead or dying on road-sides.

But all these stringent measures could only effect what was within human possibility. A large number of spare cattle had certainly to be given up to the jaws of death, while it is matter for congratulation that only about a quarter of the plough cattle have died up to this time in this Prant. A majority of the latter, however, died of several combined causes, viz., (1) constant over-worked, (2) want of the usual rest in the monsoon when the crops are standing, (3) want of the usual unlimited supply of green fodder in the wet months; and (4) absence of the "khand" of ghee and molasses, which these animals used to get in a year of plenty.

The Agency Officers have not left the remotest nooks and corners of the Prant unvisited. It speaks volumes to the credit of one officer to have accomplished all that he has done and to have brought this Prant to the fare rank of one of the best Prants in Kathiawar as regards famine. Poor houses with the necessary hospitals attached to them have been opened in nine important centres in the Prant, viz., Chital, Bagasra, Jetpur, Bilkha, Menderda, Bantwa, Manavadar, Lakhapadar and Dedan, and these institutions are worked on sound principles. I have inspected a majority of them and have found the inmates thereof happy and contented. In Jetpur, I noticed three very young children left in the streets by their parents, and the poor urchins, who were subsequently brought to the poor-house, were hardly able to explain how they were left there and why. There are altogether about 1,000 persons clothed and fed in these poor-houses at present. Besides these about 4,000 persons are in the poor-houses in the first-class States. Besides the work of digging wells, three important central tank works are in progress in Bilkha, Dedan and Manavadar, giving relief to about 4,600 persons. Throughout the Prant, inclusive of the first-class States, there are at present nearly 60,000 persons on relief works including about 45,000 on irrigation works of digging tanks, canals, &c., and about 15,000 on other works. Special circle inspectors have recently been appointed everywhere in the Prant with strict orders to visit each house of "Ubhad" or labourer and low-caste people, and to at once take steps to relieve any case of distress or starvation noticed by them. It is a noteworthy fact that up to date not a single case of death from starvation has occurred anywhere in the Prant. When I say this, I, of course, exclude first-class States, (as this account relates to the States and Talukas below first class) and of which I shall have to speak hereafter. The results embodied in the above paras have not, however, been attained without a vast amount of difficulties. In the first place the work of digging the wells was much hampered by the slackness of the workmen, and still greater slackness on the part of subordinates placed over them as supervisors. Secondly to tap water quickly through hard black solid stone was not a task easy of accomplishment. Scores of wells, in which water could not be tapped had consequently to be given up in despair and new ones taken up in their stead. Again the "pardeshi" Lucerne grass seed imported proved unsuited to the Kathiawar soil, and having failed other quick growing fodder had to be raised in place of it. Then again, the wheat crops proved unsatisfactory for want of moisture in the soil. But all these difficulties have been surmounted, and the cultivators are now busy raising what is called summer "juwar," "mug," and "bajra" and with these operations carried on side by side with the never-ceasing efforts to keep up the water-supply, it is hoped that the Prant will be able to scrape through a most calamitous and anxious time. Had it not been for the greatest strictness of Captain Merewether and the consequent exertions of all under him, I must confidently say that the Sorath Prant would not have been a whit better than the other parts of Kathiawar.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions towards the relief of famine continue to pour in from all quarters in spite of the exceptional demands on the charitably disposed during the past few months.

Within the last week the sum of Rs. 15,000 has come from Shanghai, followed by Rs. 20,000 (3rd instalment) from Singapore.

The Australasian Colonies have sent Rs. 3,000 from Launceston and North Tasmania, Rs. 4,500 from Dunedin, Rs. 4,500 from Brisbane, and Rs. 4,725 from Adalaide.

The Halifax Herald (Canada) has sent a second subcoription of close on Rs. 6000.

The Mansion House Fund has remitted a further instalment (8th) of Rs. 1,50,000 and within the last few days there has also been received the 2nd instalment from Liverpool, of Rs. 75,000 1st instalment from Glasgow of Rs. 1,50,000, and a second sum of about Rs. 1,500 from the people of Southport. (H. E. the Viceroys old constituency).

THIRTEENTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged.	33,49,998	9	11
Less advised twice, H M A Razzack	200	0	0
	33,49,798	9	11
Rice distribution Fund of late Gopee M Chatterjee, Dist Hooghly	30	0	0
C Little, Esq	100	0	0
Staff of Bengal Meteorological Office	50	0	0
Staff of Commercial Bank of India Ld, Calcutta	65	0	0
Rani Bessesswari Koer	200	0	0
Staff of Office of Examiner of Telegraph Accounts	161	0	0
S G Wood, Esq	50	0	0
Office Staff of Presidency Commissioner	35	8	0
Staff of Messrs E D Sassoon & Co.	455	12	0
A S Philips, Esq, Lucknow	5	0	0
Officers of 17th Regiment M I	49	7	0
From Singapore 3rd instalment per Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	20,000	0	0
"X"	100	0	0
From Liverpool 2nd Instalment £5,000	75,000	0	0
From Dunedin N Z £300	4,500	0	0
Staff of Municipal Office	227	0	0
Madras Branch I F C R Fund 1900	25,000	0	0
Officers Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the 8th Rajputs	238	10	0
Assam Branch I F C R Fund 1900 1st Instalment from Dhubri	175	9	0
Sir John Ware Edgar Florence	300	0	0
Rai Ganpat Singh and Babu Narpat Singh	1,000	0	0
Rajah Pramatha Bhusana Deva Raya of Naldanga	200	0	0
British and native officers non-commissioned officers and men of 11th Bengal Infantry	407	10	3
Staff of Military prison Lucknow	10	0	0
From Brisbane per Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £300	4,500	0	0
Officers and warrant medical officers Station Hospital Ranikhet	26	0	0
From Glasgow 1st Instalment £10,000	1,50,0..0	0	0
Per "South Australian Register" Adelaide £315-10	4,695	13	0
Chas Edward Newton Esq Mickleover Manor Darby £25	372	1	6
Major G F Gibbon R A M C Benares	10	0	0
"A D F"	21	0	0
Mrs G G Fitz-Gerald Shillong	10	0	0
Anglo-Persian Dept Madrasa College Calcutta	30	6	0
Warrant and non-commissioned officers and office staff of Government Store-Keeper General	30	4	0
Lt Col J P Sparling 2nd Subscription	30	0	0
Capt G Grevelink 2nd Subscription	10	0	0
C J Zobell Esq per Bank of Bengal	10	0	0
"Halifax Herald" Canada per Bank of Bengal 2nd Subscription £400	5,953	7	10
Total up to date	36,43,861	2	6

A. F. COX,
Honorary Secretary.

Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, 10th April, 1900.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 10th April were published in Thursday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 9th, 6 feet against 5 feet 9 3-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week 28 cents at Dadu and 20 cents at Johi Harvesting of Rabi crops nearly completed. Cattle weak in all talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 10, of bajri 9, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 15½ seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—Average rainfall of 26 cents during week in all talukas. Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Crops injured by hail in Ubauro taluka on 2nd April. Fodder supply insufficient in Rohri, Ghotki, Mirpur and Ubauro talukas. Cattle dying of starvation in Ubauro taluka. Price of wheat 13, of jowari 12 1-2, of bajri 10 1-2 and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 15 cents in six talukas during week. Slight drizzling in Hyderabad taluka. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Cattle in fair condition in four talukas. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 9 1-2 to 11, of jowar from 9 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 9 to 10 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 4 annas to Re. 1-5-0 per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week at Jacobabad 3 cents on 1st and 1 cent on 6th, at Thul 2 cents 1st, 8 cents on 2nd, and 2 cents on 5th, and at Kashmor 14 cents on 1st, 5 cents on 2nd, and 1 cents on 6th. Hail in some villages of Kashmor taluka on 2nd; crops slightly injured. Fodder supply scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 11 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 5 chataks, of wheat 11 seers, and of rise 8 seers per rupee. Price of karbi 9 annas 2 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 9 cents at Sanghar. Harvesting of oil-Seeds completed and of wheat commenced. Condition of cattle not good. Prices of rice and bajri at Khipra 11 1-4 and 9 1-8, at Umhrkot 11 and 9, and at Dipla 10 and 8 seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewere.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 7th April 1900).—Sowing of hot weather crops in progress in all talukas Scarcity of drinking water felt in Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of cattle becoming worse. Price of jowars 9 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 9 seers 60, tolas, of wheat 10 seers, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 40 tolas, and of karbi 30 seers for rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 52 cents at Godhra. Irrigated rabi corps being reaped. Cattle in very poor condition. Average price of maize 9, and of bajri 7 3-4 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 9th April 1900).—Average rainfall of 24 5-8 cents during week, in the district; maximum 1 inch at Borsad, minimum 1 cent at Thasra. Rainfall entirely insufficient throughout the district. Resowing of jowari in progress. Recent rain has done some injury to standing rabi crops. Fodder supply very scanty. Cattle dying of starvation. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Price of wheat 7 3-8, of rice 8 1-4, of bajri 8, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 10 sheaves of sundhia, 12 of bajri, and 65 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Fodder irrigation continues in some places in Broach taluka. Cotton picking in progress in some places in Hansot mahal. Fodder supply scanty.

Surat.—Irrigated crops in fair condition and being harvested in Bardoli, Olpad and Jalalpor talukas Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal throughout the week except on 7th, when abnormal temperature was 1° cool. Vapour in air excessive from 5th to 8th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Kolaba.—Harvesting of rabi crops and rab operations in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder almost stationary except at Alibag and Pen, where the price of rice has risen by 28 1-2 and 40 totals respectively.

Ratnagiri.—Burning of rab materials, reaping of summer crops, and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Price of food-grains steady in all talukas except Devgad, Raipur, Ratnagiri, Chirlun, and Khed. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 9 seers 78 tolas at Devgad. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 10 seers 16 tolas at Dapoli to 12 seers 75 tolas at Malvan. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Reaping of rabi crops in irrigated land completed. Threshing in progress. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops in bagayet lands commenced in Nasik, Igatpuri, Niphad, Malegaon. Baglan, Kalvan and Nandgaon talukas. Threshing of rabi crobs in progress in parts of Sinnar taluka. Irrigated fodder crops in good condition in Malegaon taluka and withered in, Chandor taluka. Lands being prepared for next season in Sinnar and Dindori talukas. Burning of rab materials in progress in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder and in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder and water in Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady except at Kalvan, where there is a slight rise. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas, and of nagli 9 seers 16 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik 13 annas per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping and threshing of rabi crops in progress. Sowing of fodder crops continues. Condition of cattle and fodder supply getting worse Actual price of jowari at Nagar 8 seers 20 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 32 3-4 tolas, and of karbi 24 seers per rupee.

Poona.—Lands being prepared for next season in some parts of the district. Condition of cattle in Indiapur and Maval talukas and Mulshi petha rather for, while that of cattle in other parts of the district is growing worse. Price of Jowari at Poona 17lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16lbs. 1 3-5 tolas, of karbi 50 lbs., and afhay 66 2-3 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 7th April 1900).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Crops in garden lands in fair condition in some places. Fodder supply becoming scanty. Condition of milch and plough cattle fair and of others bad. Price of jowari slightly risen in Barsi, Karmala and Malsiras talukas, fallen in Sangola taluka, and stationary elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 9 seers 6 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 2-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for next season continues in Karad, Satara, Wai, Javli, Koregaon, Man, Patan and Khatav talukas. Grain supply sufficient. Supply of fodder and water scarce. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 26 tolas each per rupee Price of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 1 cent at Bijapur, 9 cents at Bagevadi, 37 cents at Bagalkot and 5 cents at Badami; none elsewhere. Condition of cattle fair in five talukas and slighly affected in Indi, Sindgi and Badami talukas. Average price of jowari 9 seers 8 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 2 chataks, of rice 2nd sort, 8 seers 1 chatak, and of tur-dal 6 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi 158 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week, and no change in the situation. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week at twelve stations ranging from 1 inch 20 cents at Nargund to 3 cents at Hubli, Cotton picking almost completed. Harvesting of late jowari still in progress in Navalgund taluka. Lands being prepared for ensuing season in Dharwar, Hubli, Navalgund Bankapur, Hangal and Nargund talukas. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scarce in ten talukas and water supply deficient in eight talukas, Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Rajkot.—Whether hot. Reaping of wheat and sowing of hot whether jowari progressing. Folder supply extremely scace. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops. Prices of food-grains rising. Price of wheat 7 seers 70 tolas, of bajri 7 seers 50 tolas, of jowari 8 seers 55 tolas, and of gram 8 seers 25 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Terrible dust-storm on 8th instant and thundering yesterday. Price of bajri 8, and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops raised by well irrigation in fair condition in some places. Reaping operations continue. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder and water. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 19, of wheat 17, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 17 lbs. per British rupee.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE PUNJAB.

The showers which have fallen at odd times during the past few days have been fairly general throughout the Punjab, and their beneficial effect is already seen in some increase of green fodder for the cattle. True it has to be eked out with leaves and weeds, but even such nutriment is welcome, as it has prevented a larger mortality in cattle in many places Gurgaon and Shahpur are now the only districts where the cattle are actually dying of starvation, though in most other places they are naturally in very poor condition. The standing crops on irrigatd land are generally good but all dry land crops are in a bad way. Ploughing and sowing are proceeding in most districts and the outlook for the autumn harvest is satisfactory on irrigated lands. Despite rising prices a considerable reduction has occurred in the number of relief workers. In the North-West Provinces the spring harvest is in full swing, supplies and fodder are ample, and prices have fallen, or are stationary in a majoritly of districts. There has been a useful fall of rain in Bengal is good time for the autumn and winter rice crops, and the spring harvest, which is now over, has proved a success. In Madras the drought shows some signs of breaking. During the last week in March showers fell in the Northern Circars and in parts of the central and southern districts, but the water famine continues and is scarce even for drinking purposes in parts of Nellore and the Deccan. The cotton harvest in the Presidency is generally a poor one. Bombay also has been favoured with slight rain, but the famine continues unabated, and the cattle mortality in Gujarat is unrelieved, while in Sind and throughout the Deccan and the Carnatic the cattle are suffering severely. In the Central Provinces cloudly weather has done much harm to the "mahua" crops, which it was hoped would be a great boon to the poorer classes, and water and fodder are still scanty. There has been a large increase in the number of relief workers. Conditions are similar in Central India, and in Raputana the spring harvest has proved very poori while the surviving cattle are in a bad condition.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 30TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R London, with English mails of 30th March, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Alexander 2nd Lt	King Mr
Allen 2nd Lt	Lyall 2nd Lt
Apthorpe 2nd Lt	MacMahon 2nd Lt
Burrowes 2nd Lt	Marsaen 2nd Lt
Bigrell 2nd Lt	McEnery 2nd Lt
Bird 2nd Lt	McDonald Mr and Mrs
Black 2nd Lt	Mockett 2nd Lt
Butterfield 2nd Lt	Marriott Mr
Coleridge 2nd Lt	Miller Mr
Clias 2nd Lt	Reinbold 2nd Lt
Conybeare Mr	Row Mr
Dalyell 2nd Lt	Strettell 2nd Lt
Gillies 2nd Lt	Smith 2nd Lt
Graham	Stevens Capt
Hewitt 2nd Lt	Traill 2nd Lt
Hughes 2nd Lt	Wheeler 2nd Lt
Hewitt Major	Young 2nd Lt

From Marseilles.

Clark Col	Sears Mr and Mrs
Hope Lieut	Schwate Mr
Hubbersty Lieut C	Stoker Mr
Johnstone Mr and Mrs	Stevens Mrs
Keith Mr	Weighell Miss
Lean Col	Welman Maj
McIntosh Mr	Woodburn Miss
McMinn Miss	White Mr

From Brindisi.

Anderson Mr	Denso Mr
Brett Mr	

From Port Said.

Dias Mr	Kohamet Mr and Mrs

From Ismailia.—Dunn Mr

From Aden.

Barry Sergt Mrs infant	Mariette Mr. Percy
Cowasjee Dinshaw Mr three children and infant	Riley Sergt Mrs Miss and child
Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw Mr and three servant	

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

LONDON, March 30.

An Irish Demonstration was held at Liverpool on Saturday, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. Redmond, M. P., T. M. Healy, M. P., and T. P. O'Conner, M. P.

Chess.—The Newnes trophy has been won, for the second year in succession, by the Americans.

Football.—In the League Championship Sheffield, with two matches in hand, are only one point below Asten Villa.

Law.—For referring to Mr. Justice Darling as an impudent little man in horsehair—a microcosm of conceit and empty-headedness, the editor of the Birmingham "Argus" has been condemned to pay £125.—The steamer Asloun has obtained judgment for £16, 500 for services to the steamer Waikato in the Pacific.—Henry Viljoen, said to be a Boer, stands charged at Bowstreet with illicit diamond buying at Kimberley.

London.—The House of Commons Committee has passed the preamble of the County Councils Electric Tramway Bill.

Parliament.—In the House of Commons, on the 22nd, after an angry scene, caused by an attempt to proceed with other business, a resolution on the over-taxation of Ireland was rejected by 220 to 102. On the 23rd a resolution demanding special University facilities for Irish Roman Catholics was negatived by 177 to 91. On the 26th, in Committee on the Finance Bill there was some discussion of the tea duty. The Bill was further discussed on the 27th with special reference to beer. On the 28th the Corporal Punishment Bill was rejected by 195 to 72.

Political Notes.—The Liberal Unionist Council held its annual meeting on the 27th, and expressed confidence in the policy of the Government.—The National Liberal Federation opened its annual council meeting at Nottingham on the 27th. A resolution reaffirming that the policy of the Government in South Africa had been wanting in knowledge, foresight, and justice, and calling for a settlement in which due regard should be paid to the wishes of all sections of the population of South Africa, was adopted. On Wednesday the Federation expressed appreciation of the enthusiasm with which our colonies had rallied to the support of the mother country. At the public meeting Sir Edward Grey was the principal speaker.

The Australian Delegates were received by the Queen on the 27th.

The Home Secretary on the 27th received a deputation from the Miners' Federation and promised consideration to the suggested amendments of the Compensation Act.

The Queen visited the Herbert Hospital at Woolwhich on the 22nd.

The Turf.—The Lincolnshire Handicap was won on the 27th by Mr. H. Barnato's Sir Geoffrey.

THE EMPIRE.

THE WAR.

Operations in the Free State.—General Clements occupied Philippolis on the 23rd. Numbers of Free Staters surrendered arms. Despatches from Fauresmith describe the occupation of that place and of Jagersfontein by General Clements' column. Ladybrand has been reoccupied by a considerable Boer force. The whereabouts of the enemy's commandos under Olivier Grobler, and Lemmer is not very definitely known. It is hoped at Masern that their retreat has been intercepted. An unimportant skirmish followed a cavalry reconnaissance in the direction of Brandfort on the 25th. General French's expedition to Thaba Nchu has secured heliographic communication with Basutoland.—On the 23rd four officers were riding eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without escort, except a single trooper, when they were fired on by a party of Boers. Lieutenant Lygon was killed and all the others were wounded.—The country south of Bloemfontein is generally settling down. Numbers of arms have been delivered up, and the people are beginning to recognize the advantage of bringing in supplies for sale. So many burghers have expressed their desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that Lord Roberts has sent small columns in various directions to register the names and take over arms.—Sir A. Milner and his staff arrived at Bloemfontein on the 27th.

Mafeking.—Colonel Plumer's force being confronted by the Boers in greatly superior numbers, retired from Lobatsi on March 16, and on the 19th was at Crocodile Pools. The British column at Warrenton is also confronted by the enemy, apparently in considerable numbers. Colonel Baden-Powell has reported through Bulawayo that all was well at Mafeking on March 13 and that the pressure of the besieging cordon had been much relaxed. Our Mafeking correspondent in a message dated March 14, says the Boers have resumed activity.

t Western Frontier.—Lord Kitchener's column rerurned from Prieska to De Aar on Tuesday, having deceived the submission of about 200 rebels. Others recamped across the Orange River. A body of 800 Gebels are reported to be intrenched at Upington.—Trriquatown was re-occupied on the 22nd by 400 2ansvaal Boers. A column left Kimberley on the Cd to drive them out.

colape Colony.—There are complaints from loyal to onists in various distiсts of the indulgence shown rrebels.—On the 27th Sir George White was presentedin the Cape Town Town-hall with an address, and in response explained the circumstances that led him to hold Ladysmith, and gave some reminiscences of the seige.

The Boer Forces.—At Kroonstad the main Boer force and a large commissariat are being concentrated and preparations made for a determined stand.—Transvaal refugees report that burghers are continually being arrested for desertion, and that the Boer stock of ammunition has been reduced to a low point. Provisions, except groceries, are still plentiful in the Transvaal.—In spite of the official Boer figures, trustworthy informants agree that about 2,000 Boers have been killed during the war. It is doubtful whether the Republics can now muster 30,000 men. Mr. Steyn has told the burghers at Kroonstad that while their losses in the war amounted to only 800, the British casualties numbered 64,000. Much excitement was created in the Boer camp by rumours that Commandant Olivier had gained a victory over General Gatacre in the vicinity of Bethulie, making him and his staff prisoners and capuring 12 guns. President Kruger is said to have proclaimed that England is in dire straits and that the Russians have occupied London.—Mr. Steyn has issued a circular letter replying to Lord Roberts's proclamation, and angrily denouncing what he terms the attempts of the enemy to seduce the burghers from their allegiance. General Prinsloo and two other Free State burghers, who had retired to their farms after receiving permits from President Kruger, have been arrested by the Johannesburg police and sent to Pretoria.

General, Joubert, the Transvaal commander-in-chief, died on the 27th. President Kruger, it is said succeeds him in the chief command of the forces.

Delagoa Bay.—The French steamer Gironde, which arrived as Lorenzo Marques on the 24th, brought a large contingent of foreign mercenaries for the Transvaal. Among a number of Irish passengers was Mr. Michael Davitt, who has now reached Pretoria.

The Fourth New Zealand contingent of 440 mounted men left Otago on Saturday.

Lord Wolseley, speaking on the 25th, to the Militia Rifle Association, said it was an error to suppose that our forces at home were depleted, for never were the barracks so full.

A Congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire will be opened in London on June 26.

Australia.—There have been 36 cases of plague at Sydney, of which 13 have ended fatally.

Canada.—The Minister of Finance, in his Budget speech on the 23rd, said the past year had been the most prosperous in the history of Canada. He announced that from July 1 the tariff preference in favour of Great Britain would be increased from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent.

India.—The Viceroy's weekly telegram says that the situation in regard to the famine is unaltered, but the number of persons in receipt of relief has slightly diminished, and now stands at 4,677,000.—The Viceroy dealt with the Eurasian question last week in reply to a deputation.

West Africa.—On the Gurara River, north of Lokoja, the enemy's war camp has been destroyed by the West African Frontier Force.

THE UNITED STATES.

China.—Congress has received the correspondence showing Mr. Hay's success in obtaining promises of the "open door" in Chin from the European Powers.

The Puertorican Tariff Question is provoking considerable unrest in the Republican party.

FOREIGN.

A Norwegian Barque the Triton, was wrecked on the sands west of Dunkirk on the 25th and eight of the crew were drowned.

China.—A British missionary has been murdered at Kai-ping.—The "Boxer" secret society has fought an indecisive battle with the Imperial troops in Chi-li.

France.—There was an interpellation in the Chamber on the 26th on the collision between the military and the strikers in Martinique.—The Exhibition will be formally opened on April 14.

Germany.—The Navy Bill debates continue, and the decision of the Reichstag is still in doubt.

Obituary.—Field-Marshall Sir Donald Steward; Major-General Sir E. R. P. Woodgate; the Earl of Harrowby; the Brazilian Minister; General Joubert; Canon Brooke; Principal T. C. Edwards, of Bala; Count Benedetti.—*Times*

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

OLIVIER'S COMMANDO RETREATS TO THE NORTH.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY EVADED.

METHUEN FIGHTING AT WARRENTON.

MAFEKING HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

(Compiled from the mail papers, March 24 to 30.)

THE lull in the operations of the main British armies under Lord Roberts and General Buller continues. The Commander-in-Chief is still at Bloemfontein, were he is waiting for the British columns advancing through the Free State from the south, and completing his preparations for the final advance upon Pretoria. The Boers, it is stated, are determined to make a stand at Kroonstad. Commandant Olivier has retreated northwards from Aliwal North, having successfully eluded the British cavalry under General French, who were sent to Thaba N'chu to intercept him.

Heavy fighting is reported to have taken place on Wednesday at Warrenton, where Lord Methuen is in command of a column which is believed to be advancing to the relief of Mafeking. The gallant garrison at the latter place was still holding out on Tuesday, when the Boers heavily bombarded it, and the British artillery briskly replied.

THE PACIFICATION OF THE FREE STATE.

GENERAL CLEMENTS OCCUPIES PHILIPPOLIS.

Philippolis, March 23 (via Norvals Pont, March 24).—General Clements entered Philippolis yesterday morning. There was no demonstration, but all the resident British gave the troops a hearty welcome. The principal business was the arrest of Colesberg rebels found in and around the town. Notice was given to all burghers to lay down their arms, and a number did so at various halting-places along the route. Our telegraphist entered the office here, and signalled to Fauresmith. The reply he received from the operator there was, "I am Free State burgher and can have nothing to do with a Britisher." The Landdrost of Philippolis, replying to a request from General Clements for forage, said his Government had not instructed him to supply the British troops. He has, however, been more tractable since we took possession of the town. The British force is camping two miles out on a farm.

The Lang Kloof commando left Philippolis on Saturday last, proceeding in a northerly direction. It is reported to be melting away, but what remains of it is now somewhere near Fauresmith, quite disorganised, and with no effective government. General Jacobus, from Enslin, is in command. No hardships have been experienced here from any lack of provisions. Loads of forage are now arriving from the surrounding farms. General Clements re-entered the town to-day at noon. Escorted by a bodyguard of Inniskilling Dragoons with drawn swords, while the bugles sounded calls, the rode down the street and halted at the public buildings. The burghers having assembled in the court-house, General Clements addressed them, and read in both Dutch and English Lord Roberts's proclamation. He then read in a similar manner a proclamation of his own, calling upon the burghers to surrender their arms and take the prescribed oaths binding them not to participate further in the war. The proclamation stated that upon their so doing, provided it could be shown that the applicant had not taken a leading part in the policy of the Republics or in the hostilities, he would be allowed to go back to his farm.

General Clements further made a statement explaining the present position of affairs at Ladysmith, Kimberley and Bloemfontein. He announced that Kimberley had been relieved, that Bloemfontein was now occupied by Lord Roberts, and that trains were running through to Norvals Pont. The future of the country, he said would have to be decided by Her Majesty's advisers, but of this, be added, the burghers might be certain, that the late Government at Bloemfontein would never be restored. He therefore advised all the inhabitants to accept the inevitable and obey all orders issued by the military and other duly appointed authorities. The Landdrost and sheriffs, he further intimated, had been reappointed under Her Majesty's Government. The burghers listened carefully to this address, and as soon as an opportunity was given they began handing in their rifles and taking the oath. The General warned them that anyone retaining rifles after the time appointed would be arrested.—Reuter.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE FREE STATE

DESPATCH FROM LORD LORBERTS.

The War Office yesterday received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Bloemfontein, March 28.—Clements occupied Fauresmith yesterday without opposition. One 9 pounder and one Martini-Maxim discovered in prospecting shaft of mine, and large quantity of ammunition buried. Arms surrendered gradually, and inhabitants settling down.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pilcher visited Ladybrand on 26. On leaving the town he was attacked by a party of the enemy. A private of 10th Hussars was wounded, and five men were missing.

AUSTRALIANS' IMPRESSIONS OF THE FREE STATE.

Fauresmith, March 28.—The Australian Regiment accompanied General Clements's flying column on its march through the south-west Free State. On starting from Norvals Pont on the 19th the force was so divided that Colonel Head retained no command for the time being, but marched with Rankin and Lascelles in the main column under General Clements. The South and West Australians marched in the right flanking column, supporting two guns under Major Douncey, while the Victorians, New South Wales men, and Tasmanians marched in the left column under Major Sise. The march so far has proved peaceful, no enemy having been found. Wet weather prevailed, but the men, though travelling without tents, proved equal to all emergencies, and bore up splendidly under all discomforts. The Tasmanians gave a smoking concert at Philippolis, a comfortable little town where good bread, milk, and butter were obtained.

The Australians are immensely pleased with the Free State country and the people, the late belligerents, who are now anxious to do us any services for good pay in British coin. Our horses and men are in good order, and fit for a lot more service. People tell us we shall get it further north.

From remarks which are repeatedly overheard, the people in this country regard the Australians as being something like themselves, of homely style, and with good fighting qualities. The second contingent of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, under Captain Price, marched with the main column. The reception of the troops at Jagersfontein, a mining town, yestesday, was most enthusiastic. The people are mostly English and the town is very neat place, with about 1,000 inhabitants. Diamond mining was going on throughout the war. At Fauresmith, which is six miles distant, the welcome was less demonstrative, as it is not so English. The General addressed the burghers at each place visited, and called upon them to deliver up their arms and return home, otherwise they would be taken prisoners. The burghers chose the former course, and the business of receiving arms has been going on all day. The Australians found kind entertainers among the English residents in each town, who were delighted at the opportunity of extending hospitality. The march continues.—Reuter's Special Service.

DISCOVERY OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

Fauresmith, March 28.—General Clement's uneventful march through the Free State still continues, and there is no indication of any opposition on the road to Bloemfontein. A flying column The Berkshire this evening for Koffyfontein and Petrusburg. started Regiment will garrison Jagersfontein, and the remainder of General Clements's column will proceed direct to Bloemfontein. Yesterday, acting on information supplied, a search party visited, a farm at Koffyfontein, belonging to a man named John Roricks, where they found a nine-pounder and a Maxim hidden in a well. The two guns were pulled out and brought to the town on a waggon. The party also opened three graves in the corner of the paddock, which were found to contain a considerable quantity of ammunition, which required three waggons to convey it to Fauresmith. The British flag was officially hoisted at Jagersfontein at nine o'clock this morning amidst enthusiastic cheering. Some Boers who were present remarked that the British occupation would be only temporary.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE PURSUIT OF COMMANDANT OLIVIER.

FIGHTING NEAR MODDER PONT.

Maseru, March 23.—The Basutoland Government is now busy collecting a large number of natives for use by the military authorities at Bloemfontein in repairing and laying railways. The Boer forces, with a ...y of waggons, estimated at 800, which passed ...rder, are stated to be under the chief command ...mmandant Olivier, who was at Stormberg. ... came from Wepener by forced marches ...ad to lay up at Clocolan for forty-eight ... in order to recover from their fatigue and ...h their tired horses and oxen. It would ...r from all accounts that the whole column ...strated. Native reports are to the effect that ...ree State Boers in this direction are in des...r. Most of the owners of farms have,it is believed, refused to go to Kroonstad, as it is the season for ploughing, and they are inclined to surrender. The chief Lerothodi and his sons, who have been here on a visit to Sir Geoffrey Lagden, have left Maseru. Communication by road and telegraph is expected to be opened with Maseru at any momement. The British forces are stated to be moving towards Ladybrand, where the Boers are hiding about the hills in the neighbourhood. Whether the enemy is watching the British and preparing to resist is not known.

Later.—Firing has just been heard in the direction of Modder Pont.—Reuter's Special Service.

GENERAL FRENCH RETURNS TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

Bloemfontein correspondents state that General French, with his cavalry force, has returned there from Thaba Nchu. He has not had any fighting. A number of the burghers in the districts visited laid down their arms.

AN OUTPOST AFFAIR ON SUNDAY.

Lord Roberts reports from Bloemfontein that Captain R. F. A. Sloane Stanley, of the 16th Lancers, was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of Modder River on the 25th instant (Sunday). The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Times," referring to this outpost skirmish, which was made in the direction of Brandfort, says:—The 16th Lancers by skirmishing drew the Boers from their position into the open, when the 9th Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the 16th Lancers.

COLONEL BROADWOOD AT THABA N'CHU.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, in a telegram from Bloemfontein to the "Daily Telegraph," says:—Colonel Broadwood, with Colonel Alderson's Mounted Infantry, remains out occupying Thaba N'chu and other points to the eastward of this place. It is a matter for regret that, owing to the state of the roads and the condition of the horses, Grobler's commando, numbering nearly six thousand men, and consisting of all the Boers retreating from Colesberg and other districts to the south, slipped away to the north. The enemy travelled day and night. Moving hurriedly, they passed through Comassie Poort, and thence went on to Modder Poort, north of Ladybrand, and got away by travelling fast, close to the Basuto border, before our force could hope to get near them. The Boers left behind them a number of wagons. Grobler had 200 vehicles in his column.

General French's cavalry occupied the Leeuw River Mills works, which are run under State assistance by one Newberry. There a considerable quantity of flour and grain was found. The latest news is that the Boers have about 40,000 men of all sorts still under arms. Of these 10,000 are in and around the Natal border. The remainder are divided between the Ornge Free State and the Transvaal. It is now stated that the enemy have massed about 20,000 men for the defence of Kroonstad, where they mean fighting. Their patrols are seen daily shouth of Brandfort. Rain is falling generally througout the district.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Morning Post," in a telegram of Tuesday's date, says: The 1st Coldstream Guards and the 3rd Grenadiers are already at Glen. The Gordons and the Cavalry Brigade moved out on Sunday, and General Chermside and the 14th Brigade followed to-day. General Gatacre's force is arriving here from Springfontein. The three-span bridge at Glen was badly damaged by dynamite three hours before the Guards reached it, and the repairs must cause considerable delay. The recent and forthcoming movements of troops will afford ample protection for the burghers who, in accordance with Lord Roberts's proclamation, have laid down their arms.

VENTURESOME GUARDS' OFFICERS.

ONE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.

Lord Roberts sent on Saturday the following telegram to the War Office:—

Bloemfontein, March 24, 12-30 p.m.—An unfortunate occurrence happened yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Crabbe, Captain Trotter, and Lieutenant Hon. E. Lygon (Grenadier Guards), and Lieutenant-Colonel Codrington (Coldstream Guards), rode eight or nine miles beyond their camp on the Modder River without any escort, except a trooper of the Grahamstown Light Horse. They were fired upon by a party of Boers. Lygon was killed, Grabbe seriously wounded, right forearm bone splintered, and slight flesh wound in right leg. Codrington severe flesh wound, upper leg. Captain Trotter very serious wound right forearm bone broken. The trooper, named Turner, was also wounded slightly. On one of the wounded officers holding up a white handkerchief the Boers came to their assistance, and did all they possibly could for them, attending to their wounds and getting them conveyed to the nearest farm, where they were taken care of during the night. From other reports it appears that the officers named were out searching for forage when they espied a small party of Boers riding in the distance. Our officers, armed only (as the "Daily Mail's" correspondent puts it) with gigantic pluck and Webley revolvers, nevertheless endeavoured to head of the enemy—with pitiful fortune. The enemy retired to a kopje and opened fire with their rifles, killing Lieutenant Lygon, who was shot dead through the heart, and wounding all the rest of the party. Perceiving the result of their fire, the Boers who proved to be the Johannesburg Movnted Police, approached the wounded group of officers and expressed regret, bound up their wounds, helped them and gave permission to our surgeons and ambulance to come and take the party of wounded officers to Bloemfontein. The War Office has issued the following:—"Lord Roberts reports that the officers of the Brigade of Guards who were fired upon by Boers and wounded on March 23 are at Bloemfontein and doing well."

WHEN THE NEXT ADVANCE WILL BE MADE.

BOER LIES.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the "Times," in a telegram publishded in the second edition of that paper yesterday, says:—The present halt in the vicinity of Bloemfontein is absolutely necessary as a military precaution. We shall move on the commencement of the South African winter. It would be suicidal to push forward until the troops are equipped in a way which fits them to meet the exposure of winter Horses, clothing, and food we must have. Some force of the enemy has moved a little to the south. The force had been re-equipped and the men are convinced that 150,000 foreign troops have landed to aid the Republics. This method of deceit which is practised by the Dutch President calls for universal condemnation.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE ATTACHES.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATION BY KRUGER.

Bloemfontein, March 22.—Lord Roberts entertained the foreign military attaches at dinner on Tuesday. In his speech on the occasion Lord Roberts said he had been unable to entertain the attaches at Capetown, but he did not regret that because now he was able to entertain them as comrades. He hoped that the next occasion on which they would meet together in this manner would be at Pretoria. The Russian attache, in reply, said they were pleased to accompany the splendid force under Lord Roberts's command on such a splendid march.

President Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation annexing the Free State under the title of the South African Republic. It is also said that he has circulated a proclamation declaring that England is in dire straits, and that the Russians have occupied London, and proclaimed it Russian territory.

General Pretyman is proceeding slowly but successfully with the pacification of the country. His rule is mild but firm. The whole of the old Landdrosts have been practically reinstated and the Customs service has been arranged on the old system of collecting dues. There is already a small revenue. A local and foreign postal service has been established.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE FIGHTING AT FOURTEEN STREAMS.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY DUEL.

Warrenton, March 22.—A reconnaissance of the enemy's positions at Fourteen Streams was made yesterday by the 20th Battery Royal Artillery, under Major Blewitt, supported by the Kimberley Light Horse. A smart artillery duel ensued, which lasted all the morning. The enemy had four guns in action, two of them cordite guns, but their fire was very ineffective. Our guns made excellent practice, and eventually silenced the Boer cannon. The Boers sent two shells near the railway station, but did no damage. We had no casualties. A trooper of the Kimberley Light Horse, who was one of the guard at the pont, was wounded in the leg. The guard had been well peppered by the enemy all day. The reconnassance having attained its object retired.

During the fight a scouting party got too close to the river bank, and encountered a hot fire. They were unable to get away, and it was impossible to relieve them without loss, and so the detachment had to remain where they were until darkness came on before they could scape.

At half-past six this morning brisk firing commenced at the pont, but it has now slackened. A detachment of the 5th Fusiliers has arrived.

BOERS' BIG GUN REACHES PRETORIA.

Two of the inhabitants of Vryburg, who had been imprisoned by the Boers, were send here ander a flag of truce, after being taken from laager to laager around the district. They state that the big gun from Kimberley was taken through Christiana to Pretoria. In nearly every laager to which they were taken there were women and children. As showing how completely the Boers were surprised by the Diamond Fields Horse on Friday, the first intimation which the enemy had of their approach was from an old Boer woman, who drove her cart furiously into the Fourteen Streams laager, screaming, "The Redcoats are there." Numbers of Boers are believed to have gone up river in the direction of Christiana.

BOERS DESERT KLIPDAM AND WINDSORTON.

Trains are now running within eight miles of Warrenton. The Boers left very hurriedly, and had no time to damage the station before their departure. The line is overgrown with weeds, and presents a dismal appearance. The Boers have vacated Klipdam and Windsorton, which are almost deserted Klipdam is espacially desolate, though there are still a few whites and coloured people washing gravel for diamonds. The wives and families of the resident Boers fled with the latter. Numerous empty houses have been looted. The Boers sank the ponts at Riverton and Windsorton, and the Vaal River can only be crossed by swimming. The country on this side of the river is well patrolled by the British. The Windsorton-Klipdam telegraph line is intact, but the instruments have been removed.—Reuter's Special Service.

ENEMY'S SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Warrenton, March 26th.—The enemy's movements on Saturday aroused suspicion that he was attempting to find the range in order to shell our camp which was consequently moved away during the night, thereby defeating any such intentions. Yesterday passed quietly, but sniping started again this morning. General Douglas is paying a visit to Warrenton to-day. Another company of Royal Engineers and an armoured train reached the first siding south of this place this morning, and the trains will probably run to Warrenton Camp in a day or two, the line being clear.—On the 28. There was heavy firing all day long at Warrenton to-day, the enemy being in considerable force. Only one soldier, however, was wounded, although numbers of horses and cattle were killed.—Reuter.

FURIOUS ATTACK BY THE BOERS.

Warrenton, March 28.—A big Boer force attacked the British forces at Warrenton under Lieutenant Colonel Money to-day at daybreak. The enemy expended many thousand rounds of Mauser and much big gun ammunition to little effect, save the killing of cattle and horses. Our troops behaved with the greatest coolness. The bursting of our shrapnel shells on the side of the river in the possession of the enemy was magnificent. The total casualties reported on our side at dusk consisted of Gunner Showering of the 20th Battery Royal Artillery, shot in the leg. There were numerous grazes and hair-breadth escapes. Last night the Volunteer Company of the Northumberland Fusiliers were under fire for the first time. Lance-Corporal Baker, of that regiment, was shot through the leg.

Later.—During to-day's fight the village was subjected to a hail of bullets. Quantities of live stock were killed, chiefly belonging to Dutch people. The hotel, which was used as a hospital, and on which the red cross was flying did not escape the Boer fire, and numerous private houses were struck. One Dutch woman was wounded. Sapper Deegan, Royal Engineer, had a narrow escape, a bullet striking his rifle, and taking off the top of his finger. The first Boer shell went clean through a camp kettle around which some Fusiliers were having their breakfast, but injured no one. Eight rebels were arrested on their farms in the vicinity of Warrenton on Tuesday, a search of their houses bringing to light twenty rifles and a quantity of ammunition although they had declared they had none.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE REVOLT IN WESTERN CAPE COLONY.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

Carnarvon, March 23.—Refugees from Upington report that the rebels have entrenched themselves between Kenhardt and Van Wyks Vlei with the intention of resisting the advance of the British column. The greater portion of the column is reported to be at Van Wyks Vlei, where Colonel Sir Charles Parsons and Staff arrived last night. The sick have been left here. They are all doing well. Lieut. Spiers, of the Derbyshire Yeomanry, and Colonel Herchmer, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, are convalescent, and will leave for the front on Sunday. The preliminary examination of Ignatius Obelholzer, who is charged with assisting the rebels at Van Wyks Vlei, began to-day. Accused, who was defended by Mr. Cornelius, appeared quite unconcerned.—Reuter's Special Service.

Capetown, March 23.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the district of Gordonia.—Reuter.

BRITISH COLUMN DELAYED BY HEAVY RAINS.

Van Wyks Vlei, March 25.—Heavy rains are falling, such as have not been known in the district for the last ten years. The dams are overflowing and the rivers are in floods. The roads are quite impassable, and the main column has been compelled to remain here in camp under very disagreeable circumstances. The men, however, are in good spirits. There is a small amount of sickness in camp but nothing of a dangerous nature. The horses suffer more than the men from the bad weather, but the actual losses are not serious.

March 27.—The rains have ceased, and warm, dry weather has set in, excellent weather for the rapid progress of the column. Sir Charles Parsons returned yesterday from the advance force, and ordered the column to march to-day. The gaoler of Upington, who is apparently a reliable man, has arrived direct from that place. He report that the rebel leader Steenkamp, with fully 800 armed followers, was in Upington when he left.

They were armed mostly with Martini rifles and had sufficient ammunition to make one good fight. Steenkamp, he says, advised the rebels at Kenhardt to disband. The gaoler further states that Kenhardt was practically deserted when he passed. The rebels are entrenched at Upington, and apparently intend to make a stand. Telegraphic communication has been restored. The roads are still very heavy, and much difficulty is anticipated in crossing the rivers.—Reuter's Special Service.

WITH THE TROOPS IN NATAL.

PIETERMARITZBURG, February 25, 1900.

SOME BOER BULLETS.

A friend who has just returned from the top of Hlangwane, has shown me some of the Mauser cartridges found in the trenches, and there is no doubt that they are soft-nosed and covered with verdigris. He also told me that there was evidence to show that the verdigris did not come on it by accident. I have always averred that when the Boers get into a tight place, as they are doing now, they will stop at nothing, and I consequently have grave fears of what may yet happen to our prisoners in Pretoria.

HOW THE TRANSPORT IS MANAGED.

It may interest your readers to know the kind of transport used in this Colony, and I will give you a few particulars. I might tell you, to start with, that the Army Service Corps transport driver from home is almost useless out here, and no attempt is made to employ him as a driver, except on a few occasions with ammunition and water carts. The ordinary transport is the ox-waggon, with, 16 oxen; the mule-waggon, with eight to ten mules and the Scotch cart, with four to six mules, I do not count ammunition and water carts as transport, as they are part of the fighting unit. For good solid pulling there is nothing to come up to the ox-waggon. The oxen are slow, but very sure, and even when waggons get upto their axles, you can always get out by hooking on one or two more spans. Mules are mostly employed in the ambulance; they are fast and very good so long as things go smoothly, but if they get stuck they will not get down to it, but make one or two jerky starts, and then give it up.

THE HABITS OF THE OX.

The ordinary ox-waggon is 17ft long, and each pair of oxen occupy 8ft, so that a waggon with a span of 16 oxen occupies nearly 27 yards. You can therefore understand to what distance on the road a convoy of 100 waggons would extend. The ox, like his master, requires eight hours to sleep, eight hours to work and eight hours, not to play, but to eat. The cattle get no forage, except on rare occasions, but are outspanned at regular intervals to graze. A very serious question will arise when forage has to be found for some 12,000 oxen at the end of April. I have asked the question, "What happens in ordinary peace times during the winter months?" and I am told that the oxen are not worked much, and have more or less to starve. These remarks, of course, apply only to the Colony of Natal. Each waggon and span of oxen has a driver and a leader. The leader walks in front of the team, dragging the first two oxen along with reins (leather bands) tied to their horns, I am glad to say that the custom of ringing cattle and placing a rope through the nose is not in use here, as in India and other places.

THE WAY TO DRIVE HIM.

The driver, who is the boss, works the brake in rear, walks up and down the team, and uses his 30ft. whip with great precision. Each ox is known to him by name, and it is wonderful to see how when "Zwart Boy" is called upon to push along, he will at once make an effort. If he did not, a reminder from the whip would follow. You can therefore readily understand how hopeless it would be to try and employ the Army Service Corps man to drive oxen, for in addition to being unable to use the whip, etc., the ox does not understand English, but only Kaffir, and would hardly move if an English Tommy took charge. All the big guns have a transport. When the Navy were drawing their transport, and a discussion arose as to the merits of the mule and ox, a middy ended up by saying, "Yes, I think oxen are the best for we can eat them if necessary.

THE VIRTUOUS MULE.

A team of six, eight, ten, or twelve mules has also a driver and leader. The leader is the man who holds the reins and the driver uses his 30ft. whip, attends to the brake, and talks Kaffir or Dutch to his animals. Mules work at a trot as a rule, and it would fill many a member of the Coaching Club with envy to see these boys manœuvre a team of ten mules in an ambulance with only a quarter lock. The mule boys are principally Basutos and Cape Boys. The former are the best, for they are not insubordinate and do not get drunk, as do the latter. They get paid 3s. a day and "scoff" which is the local word for rations.

NEWS OF LADYSMITH.

March 1.—Maritzburg gone mad, is the only way of expressing the scene when the relief of Ladysmith was announced at ten a. m. All the schools were let loose, and the streets were crowded with people. His Excellency the Governor was dragged through the streets in his carriage, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. You in London no doubt experienced the same thing, and it would be useless for me to describe our feelings. At last we have exacted the toll, and before Cronje was captured there were 3,000 odd Boers killed and about half the number wounded. This ought to settle the war, but the Boer Government mean to fight, and the only question is whether they will get the burgher to stay.

THE BRITISH TOMMY.

I saw the fifty-one Boer prisoners arrive that were captured near Pieters station. One of them said that no man could stand the shell fire that our guns poured on to their trenches, and it was quite useless shooting the British soldier, for when he went down, another come on in his place. What a noble creature is the British soldier! What other army would have fought like ours, with reverse after reverse, going at the most impossible positions, and not caring a jot for their lives? When the men were ordered to retire at these several fights, it was difficult to get them to go. "Onwards, at all cost!" was their cry.

THE SITUATION IN NATAL.

GENERAL BULLER PREPARING TO MOVE.

Ladysmith, Tuesday (5-30 p.m.)—General Buller's preparations are nearing completion. The troops after their long rest are in fine condition and ready and eager for a further forward movement at an early date. The heat continues to be intense. The Indian miners have returned to the collieries at Elands Laagte, and are now working as in normal times. The Robinson coal mine, four miles north of Elands Laagte, is also about to resume operations. The Corporation has requested General Sir Archibald Hunter to disband the Town Guard on Saturday next, on the ground that it is no longer necessary for civilians to perform purely military duty as it was during the siege.—Central News.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" states that a Boer force is reported at Wessels Nek the next station north of Elands Laagte. It is eight miles further up the line, and at the foot of the Biggarsberg. There is, adds the correspondent, no military news here yet that can be published.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent says: About 20,000 Boers are guarding nine passes on the Drakensberg Range. They are led by Commandant De Beer, of Harrismith, and consist of Free Staters. It is reported that the Boers have removed their big guns from the Biggarsberg, and do not intend to make a stand there. The leave granted to the Natal Volunteers has been cancelled and the men have been ordered to report themselves at head-quarters immediately.

BOERS REPORTED TO BE LEAVING THE BIGGARSBERG.

The Ladysmith correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in a telegram, dated Sunday, says:—The Boers are to-day reported to be strongly entrenched in Van Reenen's Pass, and are testing the ranges with their big guns. Several Boer prisoners have given themselves up to our outposts. The natives report that the enemy are leaving the Biggarsberg. Ladysmith and the district are quiet. A number of visitors were in town to-day, and cheap trips were made to Bulwana, Wagon Hill, and other spots of interest in the neighbourhood.

DESTRUCTION OF NATAL COLLIERIES BY THE BOERS.

Pretoria, March 23.—A despatch from the Natal front states that the destruction of coal mines likely to be of service to the British goes on apace. All three shafts of the Dundee Colliery have been blown up, and the machinery has been destroyed. The mine has thus been rendered useless for at least three months. Preparations have been completed for the destruction of the remaining collieries.—Reuter's Special Service.

CAPETOWN AND SIR GEORGE WHITE.

SPEECH ON THE DEFENCE OF LADYSMITH.

Capetown, Tuesday (4-50 p.m.).—A great town's meeting was held in the Good Hope Hall here this afternoon to witness the presentation of a congratulatory address by the Mayor to General Sir George White, in appreciation of his conspicuous gallantry in the memorable defence of Ladysmith. Seldom has such an enthusiastic scene been witnessed within the precincts of the building, which was crowded to excess by a large and fashionable assemblage.

BOERS CONFIDENT—JOHN BULL SLEEPY.

Sir George White met with a characteristically hearty reception, and in acknowledging the token of the citizens' goodwill made an eloquent and appropriate speech. At the outset he thanked the citizens on his own behalf and as the representative of the gallant garrison of Ladysmith. He proceeded to explain the reasons why he allowed the late General Sir W. Penn Symons to strike the first blow at the advancing enemy. The Boers then had overweening confidence engendered by having been successful in some small engagements like Majuba, aided as they were by a combination of fortuitous circumstances. This confidence, however, was very soon shattered by the brilliant victories of General Cymons and those of General French at Talana Hill and Elands Laagte. These engagements had shown to the Boers that the British soldiers could push them from the strongest positions at the point of the bayonet despite their superior numbers. War, however, General White pointed out, was a game of "ups and downs." He decided on one effort to absolutely defeat the Boers, and he was about to put it into execution when the unfortunate disaster at Nicholson's Nek occurred. Nicholson's Nek, he explained, was the only outlet through which his cavalry could go to conclude the task of the infantry. Everything depended upon the holding of that position. The plan failed, and he alone took the responsibility. He had afterwards decided to hold Ladysmith as a shield to protect the Colony, confident as he was that the "great sleepy giant," who they knew was behind them, would ultimately waken, stretch out his arms, and rescue them.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GALLANTRY OF THE PRIVATES.

Sir George White referred at some length to the defeat of the Boers on the 6th of January, and specially eulogised the services rendered by Colonel Ian Hamilton. As an instance of the bravery of the troops on that historic occasion, he said that sixteen soldiers of the Manchester Regiment held a position on that day without any officers to guide and direct them from three o'clock in the morning until nightfall. When the roll-call was taken after the enemy had been completely beaten back, fourteen of those brave men were found to have been killed, another was wounded, and only one escaped unscathed. Sir George gave another instance the gallantry of Sergeant Hope, of the Royal Artillery. As his battery was going into action he was struck by a shell which carried away his arm and leg. As his helpless and almost lifeless body fell across the trail of the gun he urged his comrades to do their duty, and shouted to them, "Throw me out of the way, boys." Sir George declared that General Joubert was a soldier and a gentleman, and a brave and honourable opponent. The Imperial Light Horse recruited in the Colony was the finest fighting material that he had ever had under his command. He concluded a most interesting speech by expressing his thanks to the civil community of Ladysmith, who were as anxious as the military to hold up the grand old flag of England.—Central News.

DEATH OF GENERAL JOUBERT.

PRETORIA PLUNGED IN MOURNING.

Lourenco Marques, March 28, 12·45 p.m.—News has been received here of the death of General Joubert.—Reuter.

The General passed away of peritonitis at eleven o'clock Tuesday night. The funeral (says the Pretoria correspondent of the "Daily Mail") is to take place to-day (Wednesday), but, as General Joubert desired to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm, it is uncertain whether the funeral will be a State one or not. The Government are pleading with Mrs. Joubert to allow the body to be temporarily interred in Pretoria churchyard. The reports, spread by the English, that General Joubert was wounded at Colenso, were unfounded. It was Commandant Joubert who was wounded.

Reuter's Pretoria correspondent says:—The town is plunged in mourning for the loss of one who was a true patriot, a gallant General, and an upright and honourable gentleman.

THE DEFENCE OF MAFEKING.

HUMOURS OF THE SIEGE.

HAS THE TOWN BEEN REPROVISIONED?

We are again indebted to the "Daily Mail" for the latest news from Mafeking. Two messages from its correspondent in that town are published on Wednesday, dated the 10th and 16th inst., respectively. In the first the correspondent says:—

BIG BEN'S SIXTY TONS OF METAL.

Since the Boers moved their siege gun, "Big Ben," back to its old position on the east side of the town, only about three shots have been fired from it, making 1,180 shells fired by this gun alone and the total weight of metal thrown sixty tons. The number of rounds fired by the other guns are too numerous to count. Naturally the aggregate damage done is great, but happily not in lives.

The opposing forces are so close here that there was a fight with stones between the natives on the enemy's side and those on our own. The stones were thrown with good effect, but the fusilade was more amusing than dangerous. The Cape Police now permanently occupy this post.

Natives tell us that the Boers are preparing to leave that they have disarmed the blacks and await Snyman's order to disband. Snyman is evidently afraid that the British will reckon with him personally for repeatedly killing our women and children. He tries to lay the blame on the burghers, and says that these atrocities are contrary to his desire and intention. This course is quite intelligible to anyone knowing Snyman's character. We all hope that in the name of common humanity Great Britain will bring this man to justice.

NEWS OF CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

On March 8 we received news of Cronje's surrender. The excitement was intense, and everyone was in high feather. When the news was posted up outside the office of the "Mafeking Mail" a scene was witnessed unprecedented in the town. Men were shaking hands and wishing each other joy of the victory and of the assurance that we gathered of Britain's intention to go right through with the job.

Our soup kitchens are now a great success, and men are appointed to examine and inspect food. The natives take to the soup readily. Those who are working pay from 3d. to 6d. (? a week), and the others are rationed free of charge. We shall be glad for the sake of the white children when the siege is raised. Supplies are coming in, but we are very short of oatmeal, flour, milk, and sugar. Plenty of oats are being ground, but there is no apparatus for properly cleaning them.

In his second despatch, dated March 16, the "Mail's" correspondent adds:—Although this siege is tragically serious to most of us, there is a lighter and humorous side which the recent good news serves to bring out. I mentioned the stone fight between the extreme points on the south-east, which are within 50 yards of the Boer trenches. Your correspondent was much amused at witnessing one incident. A bottle was struck up above the top of the fort, and one of our colonial contingent called out in Dutch to the enemy, "Can you shoot that?" A shot same immediately. "Bah! you are six steps to the right." Another shot. "That is better, but too short." Another shot. "You are worse now. That went through the porthole." Voice from the enemy's trench, "No more; I didn't come here to shoot bottles."

BOERS TRAPPED BY MUSIC.

A more lurid light was cast upon the humour in another instance. Like wary trappers decoying a wild animal from its lair, a month of close quarters has taught our Colonial contingent what are the habits peculiar to the enemy. Except Sunday, when we do not fire, our boys discovered that he possesses abnormal curiosity, and the effect of music is very similar to that upon other underground creatures. So arranging among themselves, one played a concertina and three or four conversed. This continued for half an hour. At the other end of the trench one of our best shots awaited developments. The music proved too much for the Boers. First one and then another head peeped through the porthole or round the corner. This was our man's opportunity. Whiz! and the owner of one head fell backwards.

Captain Fitzclarence has considerably strengthened and enlarged our trenches on the south-east. Whimsical names have been adopted for the different divisions, so we now have Piccadilly and Hyde Park, while a patch of scrub is designated St. John's Wood. Further to the right is the sap, which I told you is occupied by the Boers. This we call Houndsditch.

I learn that the reason why the enemy fired so little last week was that the big gun was damaged. This week they recommenced activity with a new kind of projectile. It is a common cone with a shrapnel base and high explosive power, generally bursting excellently. Fortunately beyond damaging a few buildings, no harm has been done.

Mr. Hamilton, the "Times" correspondent, had a most extraordinary escape yesterday. He was leaving his room for shelter rather late after the warning bell had rung, and a shell entered the wall of the room just to the left of him, burst there, and cleared the wall of the passage in which he was passing. The concussion threw him forward several feet, but beyond a few bruises from falling bricks, etc., he was unharmed.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE.

The question of recompence for the townsmen here for damage and loss of time is assuming importance. Many have lost everything, but cannot believe that the Imperial Government will allow this enormous sacrifice to fall upon individuals whose only fault was stern determination not to allow Imperial interests to be betrayed and sacrificed. Were it to be so, Great Britain could never rely upon her sons immolating themselves at a future juncture.

The native question is still troubling the authorities. Fortunately the rains have produced a good growth, but their gardens are dangerously close to the Boer lines, and some, indeed, are beyond them. Parties of our natives, chiefly women, have from time to time gone to the gardens, frequently not returning. Two women came back this week, one who was wounded being carried on the back of the other. It is reported that the Boers told them that in future the rule would be not to shoot our women, but to keep the young ones for the natives, who are fighting with the Boers, and allow the old ones to remain alive in their places, but not to return to Mafeking, lest they should bring food for their husbands.

It is rumoured that the reason why the Boers have not cleared away as arranged a fortnight since is that they believe we must be nearly starving and force the natives to go out and risk their lives to bring us food.

A DAY OF TRUCE.

Reuter's correspondent at Mafeking, in a despatch dated the 14th, says:—Last Sunday was observed as a truce. Our men, sitting on the parapets, held a friendly conversation with a detachment of the enemy, and an enterprising photographer endeavoured to get them into line while he photographed them, but they were evidently suspicious, and feared the temptation to turn a Maxim on them instead of the camera would prove too great. Small parties appeared throughout the day, and amiable relations were maintained until dark.

Sergeant Currie has been promoted to the rank of a commissioned officer. He has thus risen by gallantry and hard work from a third class private to be a lieutenant within five months.

After describing a raid by the natives, in which several Boers were killed, Reuter's correspondent adds: It is impossible to prevent the Baralongs from retaliating by raids of this description on those whom they call the murderers of their women and children. In fact, the colonel's refusal to allow them to attempt the capture of the enemy's big gun might well have resulted in a mutiny. The great difficulty will come later, when the enemy begin their retirement on Pretoria, for the Baralongs will almost certainly want to wreak their vengeance on the Boer women and children.

Reuter's correspondent at Mafeking, in a telegram dated March 16, says that a board consisting of the Colonel commanding, Mr. Bell, Mr. Whitley, the magistrate; Major Goold Adams, the Resident Commissioner; and Mr. Roland, Administrator of Native Territories, the previous day held a thorough inquiry into the condition of the natives. The board considered in minute detail the amount of food at present in our possession. The proceedings have not been made public, but the board were evidently satisfied with the result of their inquiry.

FREE FOOD RATIONS.

The Fingoes and other Kaffirs who have national traditions against the eating of horseflesh will now be given other meat if possible. All natives fighting in defence of the town are allowed the rations given to Cape "Boys." The soup made in the different soup kitchens from oats and horseflesh is inspected by Surgeon-Major Anderson, who has decided on the quantity to be issued daily to each person. An allowance sufficient to support life is now issued free to all children and other persons who can prove that they are unable to purchase it. Working parties are enabled to buy double rations out of their wages.

The Boer cordon is by no means so tightly drawn as it was. The attitude of the enemy towards the natives has changed in a curious manner. They now permit most fugitives to pass through their lines. The leading men among the Baralongs are of opinion that this is being done to conciliate the surrounding natives and thus lessen the chance of native raids when the Boers are compelled to retire from Mafeking. Barracks have been provided where homeless native refugees find shelter, and large numbers have availed themselves of this opportunity.

From native spies we learn that Colonel Plumer's armoured train and scouts have arrived at Pitsani Potlugo, and that the Boers are concentrating at Ramathlabama to prevent any nearer advance. The enemy continue to bombard us with a mixture of shrapnel, segment, and common shell, and of late have been unusually active in this direction.

It is probable that before long the rations of the garrison will have to be still further reduced. Up to the present we have had no cause for complaint as regards the quantity of the food issued, although for the quality not much can be said.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th April, 1900.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

For N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Khaki Caps.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 7th April 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	53,828	55,507	...	1,681	66,713	...
Goods ...	1,92,149	91,476	1,00,673	...	11,90,881	...
Other earnings ...	4,508	10,742	..	6,234	...	26,980
Total for week	2,50,485	1,57,725	92,758	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	34,37,192	22,22,578	...	...	12,14,614	...

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·851	Calm	3	88·6	66·1	61	0·09	1·29	−2·33
Sirsa	29·795	NE	4	93·3	69·1	45	...	1·28	−1·38
Delhi	29·803	NNW	3	92·7	73·6	43	...	2·43	−0·44
Agra	29·804	NE	5	95·5	74·4	52	...	1·15	−0·22
Cawnpore	29·792	Calm	5	98·4	70·6	42	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	?	WSW	8	98·6	72·3	38	...	4·99	+2·97
Jhansi	29·802	S	3	99·3	78·6	22	...	1·20	−0·33
Jacobabad	29·771	E	5	102·5	74·1	42	...	0·16	−1·04
Karachi	29·835	WSW	11	91·4	79·7	79	...	0·18	−1·60
Jeypore	29·807	Calm	3	98·7	74·1	38	...	0·36	−1·29
Ajmere	29·822	SW	5	98·9	75·6	35	...	0·65	+0·72
Deesa	29·843	NNE	6	106·1	78·1	42	...	0·32	−0·22
Ahmedabad	29·859	N	2	106·8	78·6	55	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·856	W	12	103·3	72·9	73	...	0·10	−0·40
Jamnagar	29·876	WSW	15	98·1	76·2	74	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·873	NW	9	103·9	73·7	75	...	0·09	−0·54
Bhownagar Para	29·854	NW	8	107·7	74·8	40	...	0·04	...
Veraval	29·866	NW	10	91·6	73·3	77	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·848	Calm	5	101·5	71·0	56	...	0·38	+0·75
Indore	29·833	Calm	2	102·3	68·1	31	...	0·02	−1·02
Saugor	29·823	SE	1	98·3	78·6	35	...	0·45	−2·02
Jubbulpore	29·840	S	3	99·5	69·6	25	...	2·31	+0·37
Hoshangabad	29·841	NE	5	103·6	77·7	77	...	0·36	−1·59
Khandwa	29·822	W	5	106·7	73·1	18	...	0·26	−1·12
Raipur	29·839	NW	4	101·9	75·1	21	...	2·18	−0·31
Nagpur	29·844	Calm	5	103·7	74·6	25	...	0·51	−2·63
Amraoti	29·818	ENE	8	105·3	84·7	23	..	0·11	−2·30
Akola	29·806	Calm	5	106·7	75·8	24	...	0·03	−2·86
Surat	29·869	S	3	109·6	77·1	41	...	0·00	−0·25
Malegaon	29·801	WNW	6	106·8	76·1	22	...	0·01	−1·36
Bombay	29·900	S	8	89·9	79·0	81	...	0·00	−0·92
Poona	29·871	WSW	11	105·0	73·4	43	...	0·01	−1·95
Ahmednagar	29·845	NW	6	102·9	68·9	27	0·03	0·03	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	9	104·9	74·2	31	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·842	SW	11	104·2	79·9	35	...	0·67	−1·65
Ratnagiri	29·900	SSW	3	88·4	74·9	77	...	1·25	+0·42
Belgaum	29·881	S	13	99·3	67·3	66	...	0·75	−2·66
Goa	29·904	SSW	4	91·5	79·4	77	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·906	S	4	90·8	78·5	81	..	0·08	−2·79
Mangalore	29·907	Calm	2	92·3	80·4	67	..	0·29	−3·69
Calicut	29·888	Calm	5	93·3	76·5	69	...	0·11	−7·79
Cochin	29·881	NNE	...	93·5	76·6	77	...	4·91	−8·81
Bangalore	29·889	WSW	6	92·8	70·3	72	0·09	1·81	−4·03
Secunderabad	29·848	Calm	6	101·7	79·3	45	..	1·51	−1·78
Masulipatam	29·876	S	7	94·6	81·1	88	..	0·00	−8·55
Bellary	29·881	W	5	105·2	78·8	50	...	0·40	−2·41
Cuddapah	29·856	SE	L	103·7	79·4	60	...	0·96	−5·09
Madras	29·832	S	9	93·0	74·5	72	...	2·12	−18·14
Coimbatore	29·899	SE	1	96·9	74·6	74	...	7·37	+0·87
Trichinopoly	29·865	Calm	4	101·6	77·8	75	..	3·27	−6·72
Negapatam	29·876	W	12	92·0	77·9	80	..	12·18	−18·77
Colombo	29·878	ESE	7	90·0	75·5	77	...	21·83	−1·315
Aden	29·916	NE	21	86·3	79·8	74	..	1·46	−1·45

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in Upper Sind, Rajputana and Berar and at Sirsa, Agra, Jhansi, Neemuch and Saugor, a brisk rise at Belgaum and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms or variable breezes prevail over the rest of the country. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 20° in excess of the normal at Surat, Malegaon and Poona, and the minimum 5° to 9° in Sind and Rajputana and at Deesa, Rajkot Saugor, Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Surat, and the lowest 66o at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Coimbatore. A few drops of rain have fallen at Lahore, Ahmednagar and Cochin.

The rapid fall of the barometer at Jacobabad and the cyclonic circulation of winds in Sind indicate that the weather there is in an unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Saturday's observations show that the presure has fallen slightly to briskly in North-West and Central India. It has been steady or has risen slightly in the South and West of the Peninsular and in Burma and has been steady or has fallen slightly in Bengal. Temperature is rising generally over the whole country. Mean temperature is from one to four degrees below normal in Bengel, Behar, Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces and Punjab and is from two to four degrees in excess in Burma, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Berar. Light showers have fallen in the Punjab, Upper India hills, Mysore and South India. Mysore and Salem have received about half a inch. Skies are clear over nearly the whole country and fine weather prevails generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th April, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·812
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	89·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·4
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	131

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 14.

10 p.m.	80·2

SUNDAY.—APRIL 15.

6 a.m.	77·6
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·5

THE Kashmir road is blocked and will be closed for wheel traffic for several days. On Monday morning the road between Hathian and Uri was obstructed by slips after heavy rain, and the Srinagar mail did not get through, while the Pindi mail was detained at Hathian. Heavy snow fell during the morning at Murree and the mail from Murree was detained at Kohala. Blocks were also reported between Kohala and Domel. On Tuesday it was reported that rain and snow had blocked the road in several places, and the mails were detained. People are now stopped at Rawalpindi, as no tongas can proceed.

Sore Throat
"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. Beware of imitation.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
CONDY & MITCHELL

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, March 14.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Major W P Drury is appointed to the Naval Intelligence Dept., vice Major A Paris Royal Marine Art selected for special service in South Africa

March 20.

The undermentioned probationary lieuts have been confirmed as lieuts on the Supplementary List of her Majesty's fleet with seniority of Oct 1 1898—E H Fraser R A Preston Acting Sub-Lieut A T Blackwood has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet

March 21.

The undermentioned engineers have been prom to the rank of chief Eng in her Majesty's fleet—W H Pallett J R Roffey In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 April 30 1877 and Feb 26 1897 Fleet Eng C W Thorne has been placed on the retired List of his rank at his own request

March 22.

Staff Paymr. W C A J Robinson has been advanced to the rank of fleet paymr in her Majesty's fleet Paymr H Cleveland has been advanced to the rank of Staff paymr in her Majesty's fleet ; Staff Paymr A H L Giles has been advanced to the rank of fleet paymr on the Retired List.

March 23.

In accordance with the poovisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug 5 1875 and Jan 29 1900 the following promotions have been made :—Capts C Vesey H Phelps J E Stickford A Morrell J H Bushnell G Palmer E B H Franklin T P W Nesham to be rearadmirals on the Retired List. The notice of the promotion of Capt A Morrel to the rank of rear admiral on the Retired List which appeared in the London Gazette of Sept 25 1899 is hereby cancelled.

March. 26.

Acting Sub Lieut C L L Young has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet. The announcement contained in the LondonGazette of March 6, of the withdrawal of Surg E A Shaw R A M S is hereby cancelled.

WAR OFFICE, March 23.

Royal Horse Guards—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—The Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy vice C H Villiers seconded ; E B Charteris vice the Hon A H C Hanbury-Tracy seconded for special service in South Africa.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut N St C Alitrey to be lieut vice R L Mullens seconded for service in South Africa.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Major J H Aspinwall to be lieut-col vice U G O de Bargh removed on appointment to the Staff.

2nd Dragoons—Second Lieut F Parker from 6th Dragoons to be second lieut vice the Hon W McClintock-Bunbury died of wounds received in action.

5th Lancers—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts —W H T Hill since killed in action) on augmentation ; R G Hooper vice W H T Hill killed in action ; S S Williams vice C Arkwright deceased.

7th Hussars—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—H A Johnstone vice J Vaughan seconded ; J H E Holford vice to the Hon J G H H Beresford seconded ; G Roberts gentlemen be second lieut in succession to Lieut J H E Holford.

11th Hussars—Capt H W M Kenrick is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

16th Hussars—T James gentlemen to be second lieut on augmentation.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned warrant officers to be lieuts. (district officers) :—Second Class Master Gunners A J Wild P O'Sullivan, and G Lee on augmentation ; Superintending Clerk W E Cockland vice W Robson prom.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned second lieuts :—R W St L Gethin H F Sopford H B W Smith-Rewse, W H Bartholomew F Rainsford-Hannay, D H Gill R H Peacham W M Warburton M J Harland-Mahon H A L Mundy N St C Campbell S G R Willis G N Wyatt.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut I S Cobbe is seconded for service with theNative Mountain Art India The undermentioned second lieuts to be herit :—Edell Smith on theSeconded Lie T E N Hastings O L Price C N Kennaway O C Nevin C D Crozier W K Harvey J T Dreyer H St J Cruickshank C J L Allanson J Hayes Sadler on the Seconded List J N Angus M L McDonell Second Lieut A I Drysdale from the Kent Art to be second lieut ; Capt J C de K Bruce Kingsmill from the Seconded List to be divisional adj on augmentation.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col the Hon M G Talbot to be lieut col vice Brevet Col Hallett retained as a supernumerary to the establishment of the corps ; Lieut B B Macan to be capt under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant May 30 1899 ; Second Lieut A F S Hill to be lieut.

LINE BAITTALIONS.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment—Second Lieut C H Bennett to be lieut vice B H Hastie killed in action.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment—Capt J M A Graham is seconded for special service in South Africa. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—A McN Dykes in succession to Major G A Carleton a prisoner of war ; W A L Leth' bridge vice C G Barton prom ; Second Lieut E F Hausburg to be lieut vice R H Coe killed in action.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt E M Murray is anted ated to Jan 17,1900.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment—Capt R C Best to be adj on augmentation

The Norfolk Regiment—Second Lieut J P L Mostyn to be lieut vice R W Hare seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regiment—Major W L Cox from half pay to be major, with precidence next below Major H B Main' waring, vice Brevet Lieut Col C R Simpson prom into the Duke of Combridge's Own Middlex Regt.

The Cheshire Regiment—Lieut A V Richardson from 3rd batt to be second lieut on augmentation.

The South Wales Borderers—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut W A G Williams is antedated to Nov 30 1899 vice F W Gray promoted to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut T C Greenway is antedated to Dec 20 1899 vice F I Day seconded.

The Gloucestershire regiment—O Symons gentleman to be second lieut in succession to Lieut R M M Davy a prisoner of war

The Worcestershire Regiment—The undermentioned capts to be majors on augmentation :—C R R Malone H de B Hovell Second Lieut M R Carr to be lieut vice H D Milward prom.

The Northamptonshire Regiment—Capt A H C Kenney Herbert is seconded for special service in South Africa The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut G A Trent is antedated to Sept 22 1899 vice A H C Kenney Herbert The promotions to the rank of lieut of the undermentioned second lieuts are antedated as follows :—F T Williams to Sept 22 1899 vice G A Trent C W Barton to Oct 18 1899 vice H Shipley resigned F Pope to Nov 8 1899 vice W T Layard seconded.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment—Second Lieut E D Luard to be lieut vice W B H Long seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment. Lieut H F Spence from Local Military Forces Capt of Geod Hope to be second lieut on augmentation Sergt Major W Fulcher to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

The Manchester Regiment—Garrison Sergt Major J J Fox to be qrmr, with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation

The Highland Light Infantry—Capt G G I Stockwell is seconded for special service in South Africa.

The Gordon Highladers—Capt D S Miller from 1st Lanarkshire Royal Rog Volunteers to be second lieut in succession to Lieut D R Younger prom.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Capt F A Greer is seconded for service with the Mounted Inf in Egypt and not as stated in the Gazette of Feb 23 19.0.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut R H Marsh, from 3rd Lincolnshire Regt to second lieut in succession to Lieut C T W Grimshaw a prisoner of war.

Staff—Capt D P Sellar 4th Dragoon Guards, to aid de camp to Major Genl H McCalmont C B, commanding the troops in the Cork District ; Lieut the Hon E C Gordon-Lennox, Scots Guards, to be aide de camp to Major Genl B B D Campbell M V O, commanding the Sixteenth Brigade South African Field Force. The undermentioned temporary appointments are made :—Major W G Phillimore, Reserve of Officers, to be a Staff captain for Royal Artillery vice Capt W C Staveley R A employed in South Africa ; Major J G Adamson, Reserve of Officers, to be a depy assist adjt genl for instruction in succession to Major R N R Reade, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) employed in South Africa ; Capt E J Buckley the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to be a depy assist adjt genl vice Maj A E J Cavendish, Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), employed in South Africa ; Capt P R E Thompson Reserve of officers to be a depy assist adjt gel.

Army Ordnance Department—Condr W A Simons, Army Ordnance Corps to be assi commry of ordnance with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

Brevet—Lieut Col E D F Bignell I S C, to be colonel.

Reserve of Officers—The undermentioned officers having exceeded the limit of age laid down in Article 663. Royal Warrant, May 30, 1899, are removed under the provisions of that article from the Reserve of Officers :—Capts W O Dickenson W E Ker Fox J Hoole, Lieut B E B Lord Castle-town. Capt A Todrick resigns his commission. To be lieuts :—R C Smith gentleman, late lieut 2nd Life Guards ; S N Q Shuldham Esq late second lieut. 13th Hussars and capt West Somerset Yeomanry Cav ; Capt P Casiebach and Volunteer batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt).

March 27,

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut Gen E Hopton C B commanding the troops in Jersey to be col vice Lieut-Gen and Honorary General J E Thackwell C B dec.

7th Dragoon Guards—To be second lieuts on augmentation :—C A Shaw gentleman ; Lieut M E Lindsay from New Zealand Local Military Forces.

1st Dragoons.—The surname of Second Lieut P F Forbes-Leith is as now stated and not as described in the Gazette of Feb 20 1900.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols on augmentation :—C E Maberly C V B Kuper Capt W T Furse dep asst adj gen Headquarters to be major, vice C K Maberly Supernumerary Capt J F N Birch to be capt in succession to Major W T Furse who holds a Staff appointment The undermentioned gentlemen to be second lieuts :—C S Fry P A Meldon A J Pinto-Leite R A Tijou E J Skinner F Brousson, H E O Brien Traill D C Spencer Smith J de Vere Bowyer-Bowles A Willis H A Boyd H B Bartram C W Nixon M Muirhead E V Sarson C S Young R R Lawrence J R Gibbon J L Phillips R C Alabaster W L Rogers J H Harvey Firie R A E Hill N A Stebbing G M Ormerod C W James T C Sinclair Capt F T Ravenhill to be adj vice major C T Caulfeild who has vacated that appointment on promotion Sergt Major H W Naylor to be ridingmr with the honorary rang of lieut on augmentation Battery Sergt Major A Benbow to be ridingmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts :—Second Lieut S W Kerton from the Dublin City Art Lieut A C Heaslop from 1st Volunteer batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf Second Lieut A E Murray from the 4th Volunteer batt the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Second Lieut T C Fraser from the Fourth Division Royal King Volunteers. The undermentioned gentlemen to be second lieuts :—J Thomson E A Gainsford R B T Tyrrell H C Travers C G Sladen H M Kemble L C Adams H Nelson E M Bosanquet S M Toppin P Elliston M Toppin P Elliston S Perry G L Knowles M R C Nanson W F Lumsden J H Bateson J A Geary

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards—Capt R B Finnis to be Major on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Col A Williamson on completion of his period of service in command of the 19th Regimental District the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt is placed on half pay. The undermentioned temporary appointment is made :—Brevet Col C S Gethin from lieut col half pay to be a col to command the 5th the Northumberland Fusiliers and the 6th the Durham Light Inf Regimental Distrious vice Col A A Garstin employed in South Africa.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment—Capt W A Main 1st Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut J Caddy 1st Volunteer batt.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts :—F E Thornton vice H M Trenchard promr R Q Craufurd vice W L D Baillie prom.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—The promotions to the rank of capt of the undermentioned lieuts are antedated to Feb 17—H E B Leach J A C Somerville A J B Percival C E Fishbourne adj S S Flower The promotions to the rank of lieut of th undermentioned second lieuts are antedated to Feb 17—A M Gibbes H R Sandilands Qrmr Sergt J Wallace to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment—Capt A D Fleming 1st Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa—Lieut G H du Cros second Volunteer batt Lieut A P Smith 2nd Volunteer batt.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)—Capt W S Friedberger 2nd Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving the Volunteer Company in South Africa—Lieut W E Riely 3rd Volunteer batt Lieut A A Lyle 1st Volunteer batt

The King's Liverpool Regiment—The prom to the rank of capt of Lieut V T Bailey is post dated to March 21 on augmentation. The appointment of Capt A D Plomer as adj is cancelled ; Capt V T Baiby to be adj on augmentation.

The Norfolk Regiment—Major and Honorary Lieut Col W Diver 2nd Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut H L Willett 4th Volunteer batt ; Lieut B H L Prior, 1st Volunteer batt

The Devonshire Regiment—Second Lieut H I Storey to be lieut vice W M Hood-wyn prom Capt W H Speke 4th Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut F K Windeatt 5th Volunteer batt ; Lieut R D Marshall 2nd Volunteer batt ; Lieut W B Dart 4th Volunteer batt ; Lieut W E Lancaster 2nd Volunteer batt.

The East Yorkshire Regiment—Lieut F S Kent to be capt vice W E Bailey seconded for service in the Egyptian Army.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undelmentioned lieuts to be capts :—H Shaw vice E H Armstrong seconded ; A J Allan. ayce vice B C M Carter seconded ; Capt and Honorary Major J T Wood 2nd Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut H G Kemmis 4th Volunteer batt ; Lieut H A Kirkby 5th Volunteer batt.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt and Brevet Major A E Hair resigns the appointment of adj.

The Gloucestershire Regiment—H Needham gentlemen to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut W A M Temple a prisoner of war.

The Worcestershire Regiment—Sernt Major J J Rider to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation; Capt W B Buckhall 1st Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa:—Capt F Checkette and Volunteer Watt, Lieut T K Pardoe 2nd Volunteer batt.

The East Lancashire Regiment—Capt V H Woodhouse 2nd Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of Capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut J Craven 1st Volunteer batt, Lieut F A Howard 1st Volunteer batt.

The East Surrey Regiment—Capt G F Collyer 4th Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The Undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut C L Longstaff 2nd Volunteer batt, Lieut S F Brooks 2nd Volunteer batt,

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Capt E A Jackson 1st Volunteer batt is granted the temporary rank of capt in the Army while serving with the Volunterr Company in South Africa The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa—Lieut G E S Smith 1st Volunteer batt Lieut E G Cowlard 2nd Volunteer batt.

The Duke of Wellingtons (West Riding Legiment)—The promotion to the rank of capt of Lieut A J Tyler (since died of wounds received in action) vice A F Wallis killed in action is postdat ed to Feb 25 Lieut P B Strafford to be capt vice A J Tyler seconded for service in South Africa.

The South Staffordshire Regiment—Capt H C Chads to be major vice A G Chesney from lieut col in the Worcestershire Regt The undermentioned lieuts to be capts—T Ormsby vice H C Chads E R Whishaw vice T Ormsby seconded for service in the Army Pay Department A M Daukes vice E R Whishaw seconded for service in the Egyptian Army

The Welsh Regiment—Capt R W P Evans 1st Volunteer battalion is granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa. The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer Company in South Africa :—Lieut G B Whilliams 3rd Glamorgan Volunteer Rifle Corps Lieut F H Gaskell, 3rd Volunteer battalion.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Supernumerary Capt W S W Radcliffe to be captain vice C W C Cas deceased.

THE Canadian Press comments on the Budget statement differ greatly. The "Toronto Globe" says :—The increased preference in favour of British goods will further increase trade. The preference was one of the factors which improved the relations between Canada and the empire, and was, therefore, one of the causes which led to the determination to place Canadian loans on the list of favoured securities. It pays sometimes not to drive too hard a bargain. The "Montreal Gazette' holds that "the present preference of 25 per cent. has not been effective.' The trade conditions of the continent to which we belong have been more powerful in their influence on imports than the reduction of the duty in favour of British products. They will probably so continue even after the change. It may not be what we desire, and certainly not what the United States deserve, but the advantage of nearness to the Canadian market and its cheapness and rapidity of communication make in growingly convenient for Canadians to purchase in that market an increasing list of articles. The "Montreal Star" laments that the concession makes it more difficult for Canada to obtain the preference in the British markets.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of ant iseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Mrs. E. Berkshire writes :—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years ; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was, Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the curewas lasting.
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The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, as it promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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